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Today's Weather: Light or moderate Northeasterly winds, mainly fair but with isolated showers toward sunset.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1016.3 mbs, 30.01 in. Temperature, 80 deg. F. Dew point, 66 deg. F. Relative humidity, 64%. Wind direction, E by N. Wind force, 8 knots.
Low water: 2 ft. 8 in at 3.17 p.m. High water: 6 ft. 6 in at 9.55 p.m.

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VOL. V NO. 252

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1950.

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Mr Truman To Address UN General Assembly

Washington, Oct. 23. President Truman will leave Washington by train tonight for New York to make a 3,000-word major foreign policy speech to the United Nations General Assembly tomorrow—the fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

Mr Charles R. Egan, White House Press Secretary, said that the speech would be an important one. "Any speech by the President on foreign policy is an important speech," he added.

After the speech the President and Mrs. Truman will attend a luncheon at the Long Island house of the Tryste Lill, the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The President is expected back in Washington tomorrow night.

The blue and white flag of the United Nations will fly many communities throughout the United States tomorrow. At the request of the State Department, the Governors of all 48 states of the nation have issued proclamations commemorating the day. All communities with populations of 2,500 or more have been asked to appoint special observance day committees.

In New York City, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the permanent British representative at the United Nations, will be the speaker at the opening session of the New York Herald Tribune forum dedicated to United Nations Day.—Reuter.

BACK TO DUTY

London, Oct. 23. The Duke of Edinburgh, who flew home from Malta for the christening of Princess Anne, his daughter, on Saturday, will fly back on Wednesday to rejoin his ship, the Mistle. He will leave London Airport in a machine of the King's Flight.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

UN And Indo-China

THE so-called Truman "Pacific Doctrine" which agency reports have enunciated this week, should, if Mr. Truman's ideas have been correctly interpreted, offer much encouragement to the sorely distressed inhabitants of the Far East. A seven-point programme has been disclosed, the first and the second of which seek to preserve peace in the Pacific by the presence of United Nations forces and the knowledge that further military support will be available at the proper time. The third proposition is that the United States, independent of the United Nations, offer military and economic assistance to Asian countries resisting Communism. In this connection special reference is made to Indo-China and the Philippines. The fourth point provides for what is described as a "model" postwar economic and military rehabilitation programme for a unified, democratic Korea, and the fifth requires a "model" peace treaty with Japan. The sixth and seventh propositions relate specifically to United States aid: one is that America champion the emergence of an independent Asia, whose way of life is based on freedom and social justice, and the other that the United States render economic assistance to enable free Asian peoples to increase production and raise their living standards. Some features of this programme have previously been bespoken. Britain, for example, has long indicated that she considers aid to bring better living standards as indispensable in dealing with backward nations generally, and this has been an essential factor in her postwar policies for the development of colonies and the furthering of self-government. Perhaps the most important implication behind the so-called Pacific Doctrine is the role which the United Nations would assume. Korea has been a lesson in more ways than one. Firstly it warned that Communism is willing to strike militantly at

any time in defiance of international obligations, and secondly that the United Nations must be ready to impose its rightful will whenever necessary. The United Nations have won the Korean conflict, but it would be stupid to imagine that international Communism will refrain from trying to annex other parts of Asia. The possibility of eventual UN intervention in Indo-China, for example, cannot be ruled out. The United Nations might have to justify such an action, but what it is necessary for the majority of the genuine peace-loving members of UN to realize is that Communist aggression anywhere in the world is a direct and premeditated menace to world peace. The activities of the Vietnamese in Indo-China represent a calculated attempt to overthrow the properly constituted authority of the Administration for the sole purpose of superseding it with the rule of Communism. This was precisely the same intention of the North Koreans and, but for immediate United Nations action, would have succeeded. In Indo-China today it would not be a question of the United Nations fighting France's battles for her, but of intervening to make certain that another country did not fall to rulers whose creed is based on obdurate opposition to the main principles of the United Nations, and whose way of life is not that chosen in a democratic manner by free peoples. If the aims of the Vietnamese were purely nationalistic intervention would be difficult to justify, but they palpably represent militant international Communism whose avowed object is to overthrow all established rule wherever possible. This is just as much a challenge to the authority of the United Nations as was the North Koreans' enterprise, and, if necessary, must be resisted with the same firmness by a world which still respects the rights of the common people.

Rhee Defies UN

Washington, Oct. 23. Mr. Syngman Rhee, President of the Korean Republic, said today he is assuming temporary civil control of all Korea despite the United Nations efforts to limit his authority to the south until elections can be held.

President Rhee said in a broadcast interview telephoned from Korea with the United States News and World Report that he is sending governors into North Korean provinces with "temporary" commissions to establish his authority there. He said his South Korean Army and people will sample public opinion in the northern provinces and the governors will be given permanent appointments if the people approve.

"If the people say that the north and south should have general elections it will be carried out," said President Rhee.

He also said that the United Nations "has no reason to insist on controlling North Korea until elections."—United Press.

SURVIVORS RESCUED

St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 23.

The United States Coast Guard cutter, Sorrel, tonight reported that she had picked up eight survivors of the missing 1,101-ton Greek-owned freighter, North Voyager.

The Sorrel had raced to a position off Newfoundland after an American Coast Guard plane sighted men huddled on a tiny raft. The raft was found near the spot where the freighter was reported to have been sunk yesterday.

Formerly operated by Newfoundland interests, the North Voyager was carrying 800 tons of coal to St. John's from Philadelphia. She was built in 1906 at Boston, a Greek firm, last summer by the Clark Steamship Company of Montreal. She sailed under Honduran registry.

Formerly named the Gaspetta and the Alexandra, she operated for 30 years as a passenger ship in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—Reuter.

10 Top Reds In America Arrested

76 OTHERS TO BE ROUNDED UP

Washington, Oct. 23. The Government announced today that it has arrested 10 top alien Communists and is rounding up 76 more. The Justice Department described all 86 as "very active Communists."

The new internal security act gives the attorney general authority to hold such aliens in custody for six months pending their deportation. The Department said that the 86 will be gaoled and then transferred to Ellis Island in New York harbour. The Department said that some of the 86 already have deportation orders pending against them but the government has been unable to get rid of them.

The 10 were arrested during the past 24 hours in various cities. In San Francisco—Noyah Yankelevsky, 41-year-old Russian who has been in the United States since 1917; Ernest Fuchs, 34-year-old German here since 1910; New York—Frank or Frank Berkey or Boris Yagorlay—who has been here since 1913; Philadelphia—Vincent or Vinko Kemovich, Yugoslav ordered to be deported in 1932; Chicago—Moses Resnikoff, 64, Russian who has been here since 1903; Vinson Alexander or Alexander Lewis, 60, Lithuanian; Seattle—Lanoso Mangano, 48-year-old native of the Philippine Islands, here since 1906; Los Angeles—David Hyun, 33, Korean and citizen of China, here since 1924; Harry Carlisle, 52, British citizen, here since 1906; and Salomon Stelnick, 37, native of Poland, here since 1920.

Those 10 and others for whom warrants have been issued were described as propagandists for international communism. They operated through labour unions, foreign language publications and Communist front organisations.

If their home countries refuse to take them back the government can deport them to the country of their last residence or to any other country that will take them.

President Truman today named a five-man Communist Control Board. Mr. Seth Richardson, chairman of the Government's Loyalty Review Board, was appointed chairman.

The Board was set up under the recently enacted anti-subversive bill. Mr. Richardson, 72-year-old Republican, was Chief Counsel in 1940 for a Congressional committee which investigated the Pearl Harbour attack.

Other appointees to the Board include: Mr. Peter Campbell Brown, special assistant to Mr. Truman; Mr. Charles Lufelle, former Republican Congressman from Indiana and new executive director of the Americans for Democratic Action; Mr. David Coddane, Boston attorney and former member of the United States Maritime Commission; and also a Republican; and Dr. Kathryn McHale, Democrat, sister of Mr. Frank McHale, Democratic National Committeeman from Indiana.—United Press.

AUSTRALIAN RAIDS

Melbourne, Oct. 23. Australian security police today swooped on Communist centres in Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Hobart (Tasmania) and Darwin and removed large quantities of party literature and other documents.

They combed premises, forced locked drawers and cabinets. No resistance was offered. Clerks in offices and known Communists stood by while the police searched.

Girls in Melbourne premises were allowed to telephone for a Communist Party solicitor, Mr. Cedric Ralph, who arrived on the scene and remained while the police were there.

It was reported earlier today that the police had seized half a ton of papers and books in raids in Sydney and Melbourne.

This was the first open move by the Government under legislation passed last week to outlaw the Communist Party.

Under an interim injunction made by the High Court on Saturday restraining the Government from putting the law into full effect, the Commonwealth authorities may make raids to seize papers but cannot dispose of them.

Government officers searched the Communist Party Headquarters at Sydney for two hours.

The investigators questioned employees while uniformed police guarded the entrances.

May Win Big Appointment



PANDIT NEHRU

Cambridge University
Chancellorship

Nehru As Candidate

Cambridge, Oct. 23. More than a hundred signatures are understood to have been obtained for the nomination of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, for the Chancellorship of Cambridge University.

It was learned today a committee of sponsors today called on the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, in this connection.

The appointment would be for life. The Chancellor is the principal officer of the University. He is normally a non-resident member of high distinction. He has no executive duties, these being performed by the Vice-Chancellor, who is the chief executive.

The Chancellorship at Cambridge has been vacant since the death of General Smuts. The nominations are due to be made on Saturday. The only nomination so far announced is that of Lord Tedder, Marshal of the Royal Air Force. The minimum number of supporters for a valid nomination is 50.

The election will be held at a meeting of the Senate on November 10. Any member of the Senate, which includes all holders of Masters of Arts and other high degrees, whether resident or not, are entitled to vote, but the voting is in person only.—Reuter.

The Odd News Items

Dudley, Worcestershire, Oct. 23. Policemen here will be allowed to wear shoes instead of boots next summer if they have no holes in the heels of their socks.

The request for more "comfortable footwear for the man on the beat" was sent to the chief constable by the local branch of the Police Federation. He agreed, on condition that all socks were darned.—Reuter.

Front-Row Seats
Singapore, Oct. 23. Guerrillas gave Malay railwaymen front-row seats at the burning of their station in Selangor State last Saturday.

They surrounded the station, then forced the staff to sit on chairs taken from the office and watch the building burn to the ground. No one was hurt.—Reuter.

Loft To Cool Off
Sydney, Oct. 23. Because there is no lockup or gaol at Bathurst, migrant camp, New South Wales, guards take drunks into the bush and leave them there. They sober up on the long walk home.

Evidence of this was given by a guard in a court case.—Reuter.

Language Fun
Berlin, Oct. 23. A man of 70 and one of 71 are among the 2,000 pupils taking part in the current courses of the West Berlin adult school.

New Vietminh Attack Opens In Indo-China

NEAR THE COAST

Saigon, Oct. 23. Vietminh forces, now masters of most of the China frontier area of North Indo-China, have launched new attacks on the last 75-mile stretch of the French-held frontier road.

The French military authorities here disclosed today that these attacks on the strategic road began two days ago in the region of Tien Yen, on the coast.

The main French forces were being withdrawn from the mountainous border area to form a new defence line across the Red River delta around Hanoi, the capital of Tonkin Province.

A French military spokesman said that strong French patrolling was continuing around the delta perimeter. He reported Vietminh infiltrations in the southwest sector of the perimeter, and added that guerrillas were stepping up their raids in Cochinchina, where railways had been sabotaged and roads cut.

The spokesman said that rebel concentrations were now reappearing 25 miles north of Saigon, after the recent French sweeps through the area. In his quarters here, General Alphonse Juin, France's leading strategist, prepared an immediate report for the French Cabinet. General Juin returned yesterday from a four-day tour of the battle areas in Tonkin Province.

THE NEW FRONT

The new French northern front in Tonkin now pivots on the town of Dinh Lap, on the border road about 30 miles northwest of Tien Yen.

The French hold the road to Tien Yen, and then eastwards to Moncy, on the Chinese border.

Inland from Dinh Lap, the line runs southwest to Phu Long Thuan, 40 miles north-east of Hanoi. Skirting capital by 25 or 30 miles, it then stretches to Phu Tho, about 45 miles northwest of Hanoi.

From there it continues north-west to Lao Kay, about 110 miles away, on the border with China's Yunnan Province.

The French columns who evacuated the Indo-China frontier post of Cao Bang were tricked into jungle ambushes by rebels cutting off in France, German and Arab, according to General Marcel Carpentier, the French Commander in the Far East.

The French had heavy casualties, added the General. General Carpentier, reviewing the series of French reverses in Indo-China, said yesterday that in April, May and June the French Command suddenly realised the increased power of the Vietminh and knew that groups were going into China to help the Communists against the Nationalist guerrillas. In July the Vietminh increase in strength was more apparent. Battalions were crossing the frontier for a few weeks, getting training and American equipment. In the next two months the fighting power of the Vietminh had "enormously increased."—Reuter.

Death Sentence For Spies

London, Oct. 23. A Bucharest Court today sentenced three Rumanians to death for spying for France, according to a Rumanian news agency report received in London.

Two French defendants, Lucien Bussy and Louis Fontaine, were sentenced to penal servitude for life. A Frenchwoman, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, and Elizabeth Perodin, a Rumanian, was sentenced to 15 years, the agency reported.

The Prosecutor had demanded death sentences for five of the Rumanian defendants. The group were charged with military and economic espionage for the French Intelligence Service.—Reuter.

Severe 'Quake Shakes Mexico

Berkeley, California, Oct. 23. A "large" earthquake probably in Colima province of Mexico began this morning and still was in progress after two and a half hours, the University of California reported. At Pasadena, California, the Institute of Technology reported that the quake was registered on the seismograph at a magnitude of 7.2. It said the most destructive earthquake recorded was 8.5 magnitude. At Cleveland, Ohio, the seismograph at John Carroll University recorded a "strong earthquake" in the vicinity of El Salvador.—United Press.

Palace Burglary

Seaman Makes Good His Boast

London, Oct. 23. Douglas Monro, 25-year-old Glasgow-born seaman, was said in Court here today to have boasted: "I am going to be the first man to get into Buckingham Palace and out again."

He was charged with breaking into the Palace on the night of October 12-13, 1950, and stealing a Royal despatch box containing documents.

The Prosecutor alleged that Monro entered the precincts of the Palace twice on the night of the alleged offence. Monro was arrested following a probe at the Palace by Britain's top detectives, begun when the despatch box was found in a dustbin.

Monro pleaded not guilty. A crowded Court-room heard the Prosecutor, Mr. F. D. Barry, say that Monro had been drinking and had boasted of his plans to a neighbour before leaving his home.

On a table inside the Palace were three despatch boxes. Monro took the nearest one, left the Palace and went to a railway station, where he broke open the case.

After rummaging through the papers, the Prosecutor added, Monro threw the case and the contents into a nearby dustbin, where it was found later by an Irish Guardsman.

Mr Barry said that Monro then went back to the Palace. (Continued on Page 5 Col. 5)

Anglo-Sino Relations

Britain's Policy Criticised

London, Oct. 23. The Chinese People's delegation, led by Mr. Liu Ning-I, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Labour, met Mr. Morgan Phillips, Secretary, and representatives of the British Labour Party, at lunch today.

On behalf of the delegation, Mr. Liu issued a statement expressing his appreciation for the invitation of the Labour Party of Britain. He said that it was the desire of the Chinese people that diplomatic and trade relations between China and Britain should be established on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty.

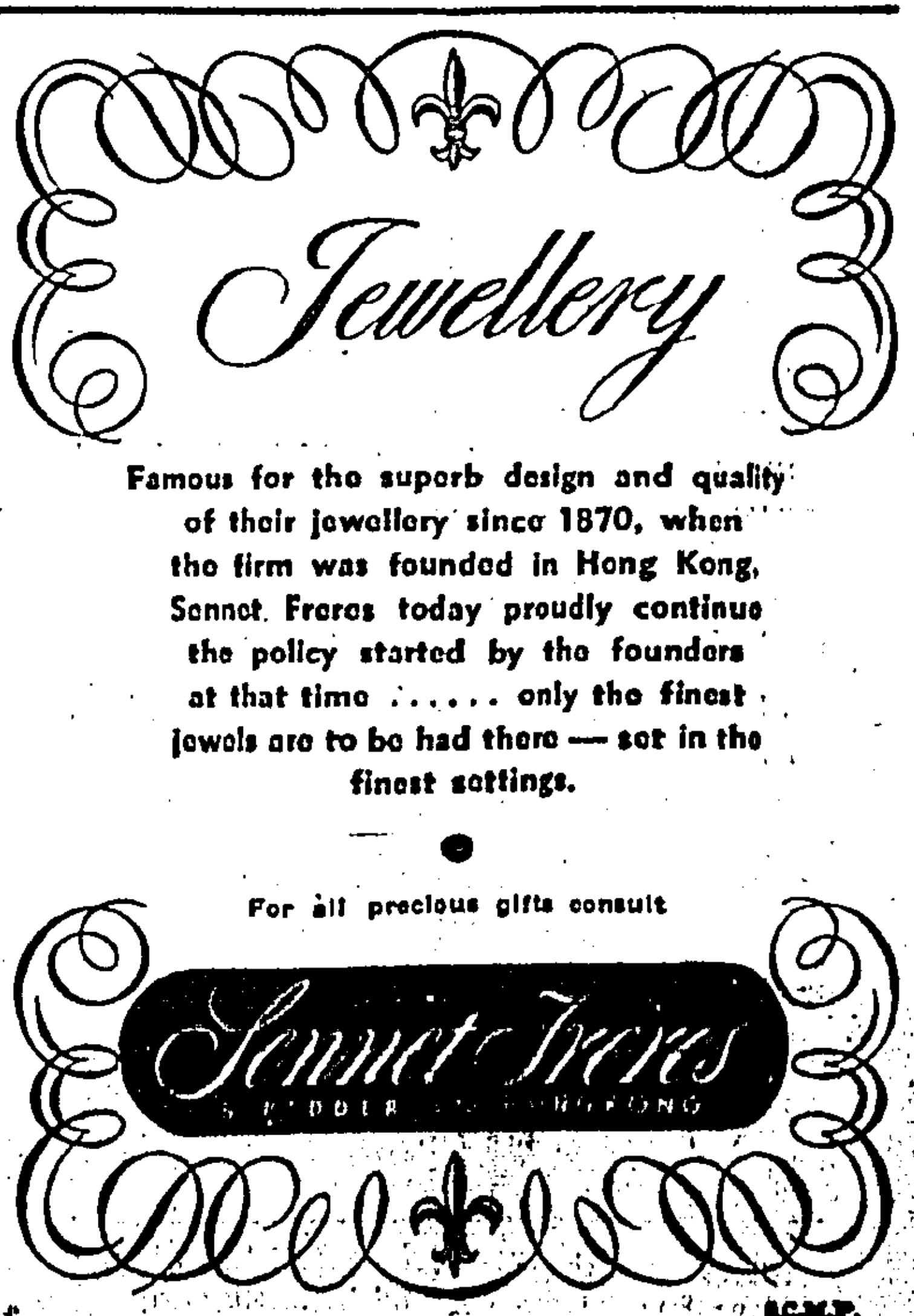
He added, however, "We Chinese people consider that the foreign policy pursued by the British Government forces obstacles in the way of friendship of China and Britain. We Chinese people consider that the British Government is in practice unfriendly to new China since she has not up to the present moment severed all relations with the Kuomintang remnants and the British authorities in Hong Kong and Malaya are taking repressive measures against the Chinese residing there."

COMMENT ON KOREA

Mr. Liu said that the Chinese people were of the opinion that on all important international issues the British Government had always followed and was still following the steps of the American Government.

Regretting that the British Government was participating in the "American armed aggression in Korea," the Chinese leader said, "The struggle of the Korean people for liberation and independence is a just one. Korea is our neighbour. We will not stand aside but will show sympathy and give support to the Korean people's struggle against foreign aggression."

The British proposals put before the United Nations Assembly, he said, would "only provoke our people and compel us to strengthen our efforts in supporting the Korean people in their anti-aggression struggle."—Reuter.



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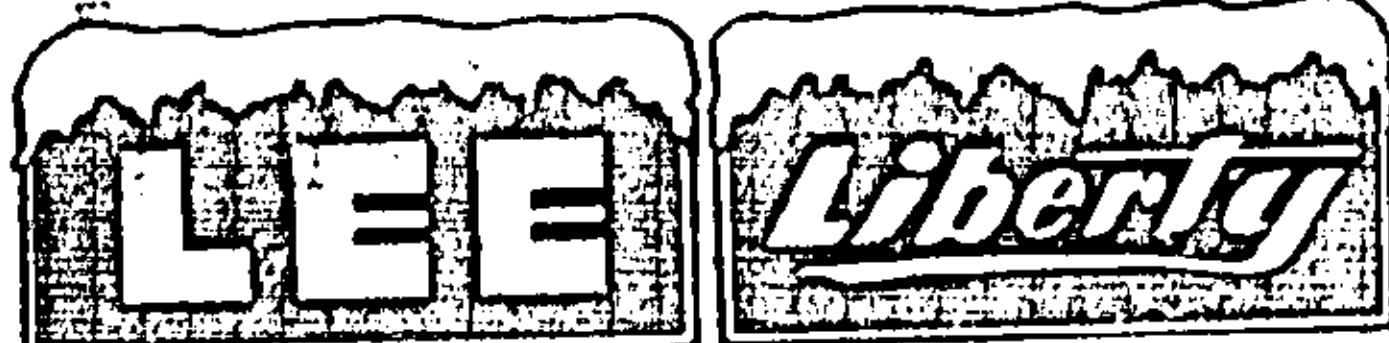
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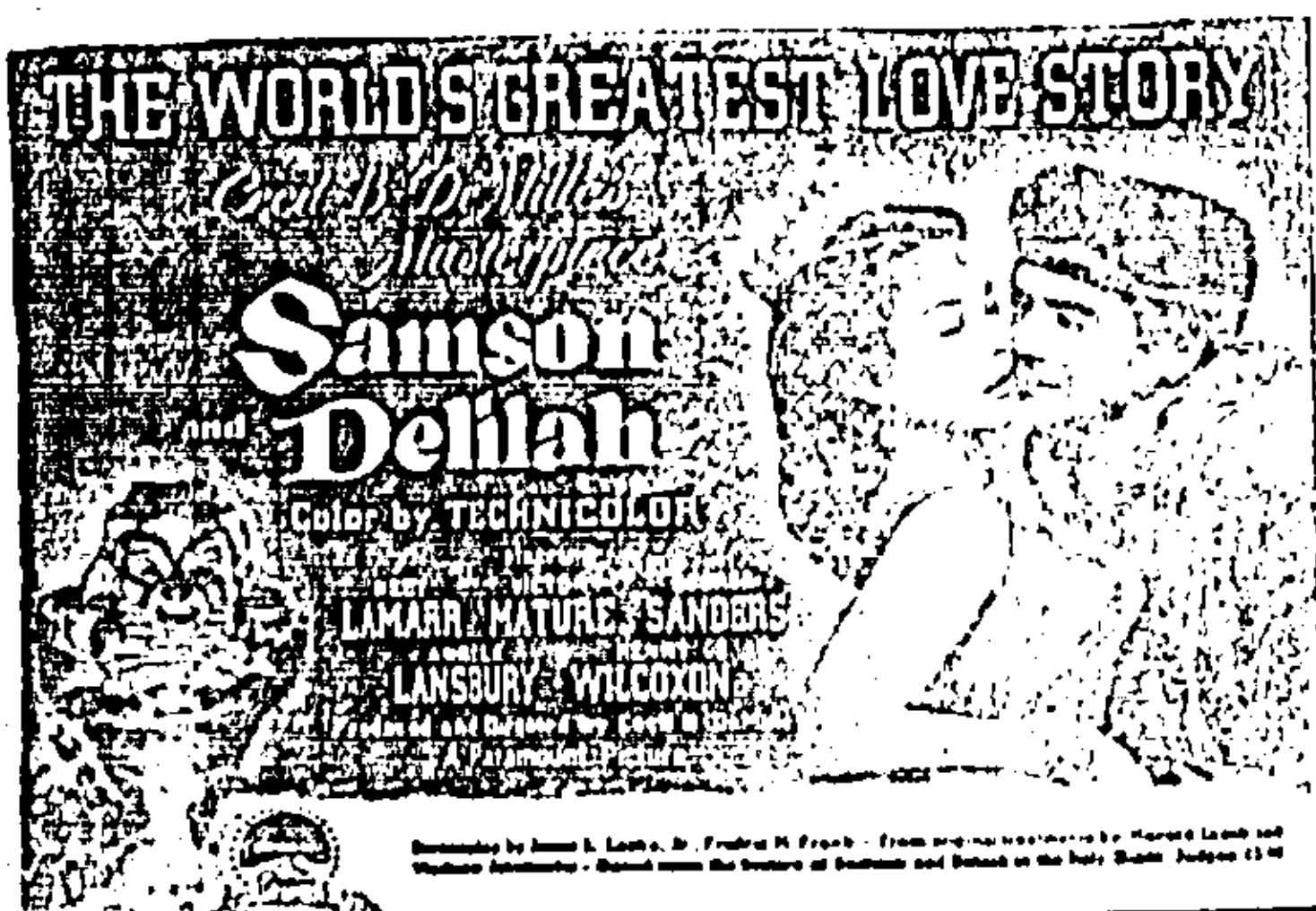
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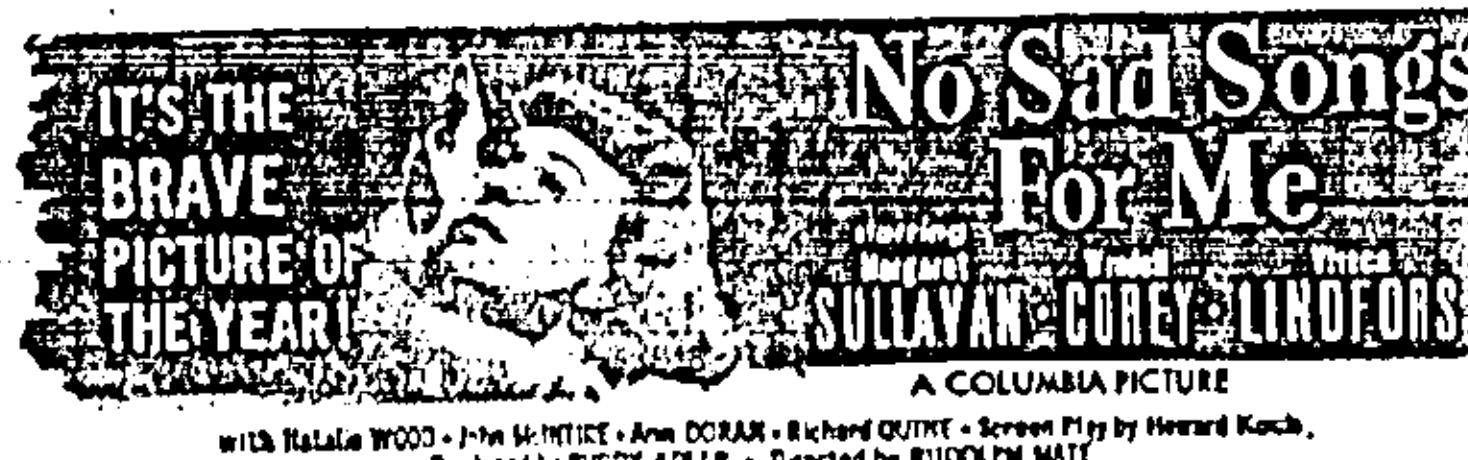
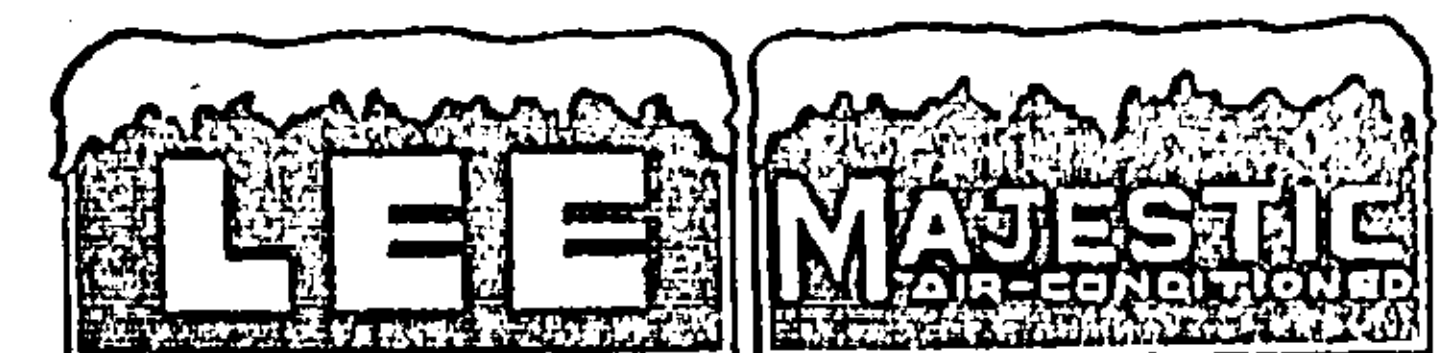
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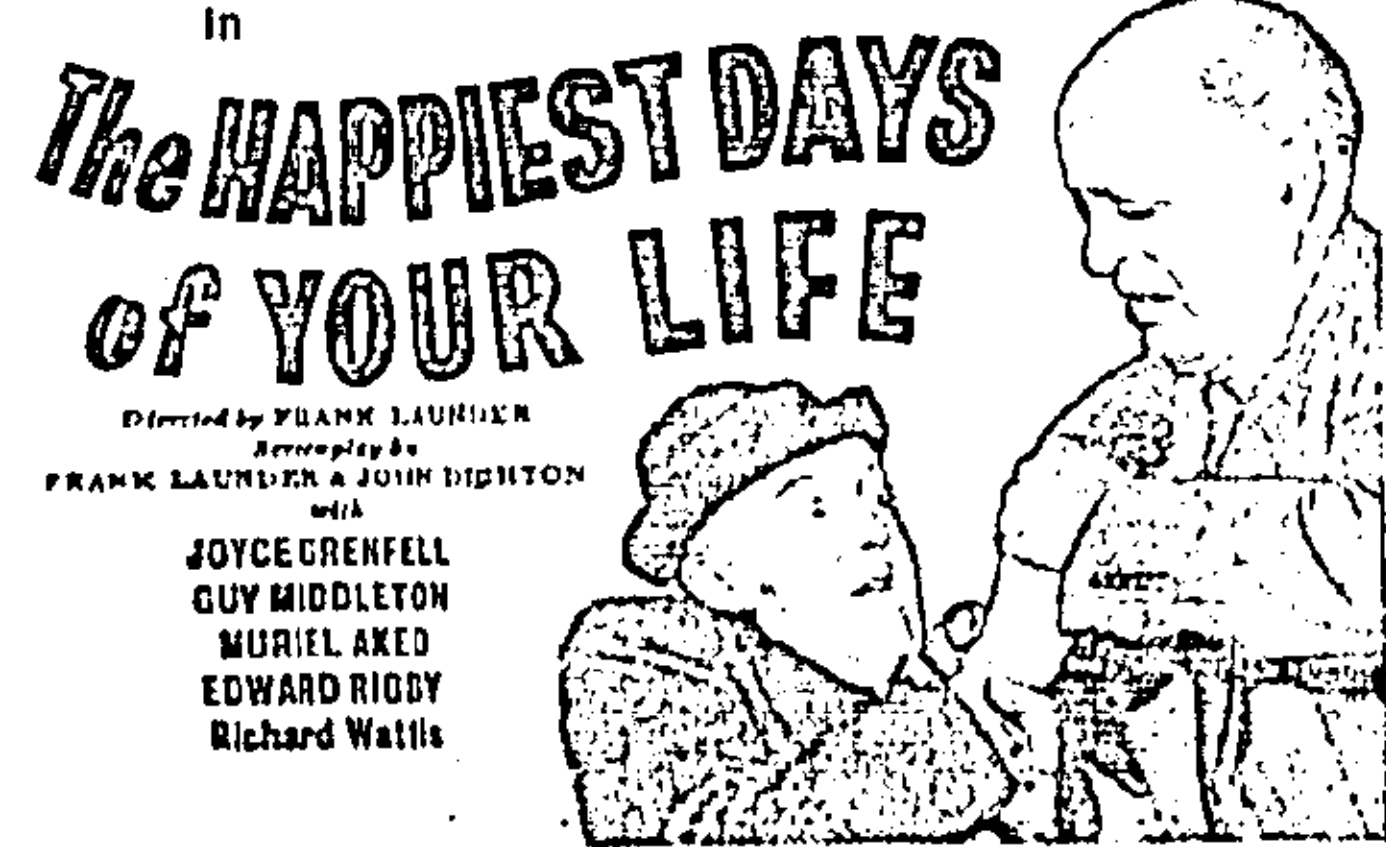
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YOUNGTIMER

telling the story from this stage (left) to this (below)

It is not exactly what text books SAY it is in fact what I DO



An 18-year-old face should look as though its owner is 18 years old. But too few do.

Pictures by PETER CLARK

BARBARA DAVIES — The 18-year-old who has adopted — lets in a little honest comment on what she calls "that tripe about beauty."

Less brutally expressed, it could be titled "The Adviser's Dream — and the Facts."

You know The Adviser, of course. She's that old friend who endlessly recommends: finishing face touches that take longer than the main job; a check-up on complicated colour charts that never mention moose; dozens of different creams to fit the merest bluish; yet another novel way of making up a mouth.

The Facts are presented — for checking against your own views and experience — in a true and totally unglorified report. "Barbara Davies — her Beauty Routine."

A BRIGHT VARNISH OR NONE AT ALL

ON EYES: "Black mascara makes me look like a ballerina just off-stage. A little blue eye make-up suits me; grey eyes best."

ON NAILS: "I loathe those prissy pale pink shades. I prefer a bright red varnish or none at all."

ON EYEBROWS: "The last thing I do is to leave them as they come. Mine grow like a bush, and I have to pluck like mad."

ON SKIN CARE: "A scrub with soap and water instead of messing about with cleansing cream... I find a thin film of suntan protection cream is just as good as an expensive powder base."

ON LIPSTICK: "I never wear mauves or orange shades. Putting it on with a brush drives me dotty. I manage all right with the lipstick and a steady finger."

ON COMPLEXIONS: "I don't bother much with make-up during the day, but I don't see why I shouldn't smarten up for dance dates — then I wear a heavy all-over powder base and rouge."

ON NOSES: "One of the nicest things about being 18 — everyone expects your nose to shine — and it does!"

ON HAIR CARE: "I can't afford a regular hairdresser shampoo-set, so I wash it myself once a week and go out for a trim once a month."

ON HAIR STYLES: "I chose one to play about with. Groves up mostly prefer the quite plain one, but I've a yearning for that fringe."

ON SCENT: "I never wear just a spot of something exciting and French. I stick on lots of lavender water or Cologne."

ON DIETING: "Once in a while I don't eat dumplings. But I never do as I'm told about drinking a glass of cold water last thing at night."

ON MAKE-UP, TIME TAKEN: "I fix my face in ten minutes in the morning — and take it off in two minutes at night."

ON LUXURIES: "I know it's extravagant, but I never buy real lipstick, always nice shiny new ones."

THE MISTAKE OF NOT LOOKING YOUR AGE...

WELL, which way do most of us choose — The Unvarnished Viewpoint of Barbara — Or The Glossy Approach of the Adviser?

One thing is certain. Too many of the youngsters who do take the trouble to turn themselves out smartly make the mistake of trying to look older than their years.

It is this mistaken anxiety to appear "prematurely sophisticated" which results in these pathetic parodies of "the smart woman" which are daily perpetrated by young girls in their teens.

"Be your age" is a double-edged instruction.

"Mutton dressed up as lamb" is a sad spectacle; it is equally wrong to find "lamb dressed up as mutton."

And even sillier.

—(London Express Service)

Loss of Weight, Strength, Symptoms of This Disease

By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

THOUGH more common in tropic latitudes, amebiasis, or dysentery, occurs throughout the world. Today, as a result of the war and other factors, it is thoroughly entrenched in the United States, where it is estimated that from five to ten percent of the population have this parasite in the intestine.

The acute form of the disease causes such symptoms as diarrhoea, loss of weight and strength, and frequently, blood in the bowel movements. This

form may be confused with ulcerative colitis, dysentery due to gonorrhea, food poisoning, and even an irritable bowel.

Difficult to Diagnose

The chronic or long-continued form of amebiasis may be more difficult to diagnose and treat. In its mild form, the disease may cause only slight intestinal symptoms.

The condition is definitely diagnosed only by finding the ameba in the bowel movements. The person who has the ameba in the bowel but has no symptoms is often called an "amebic carrier." Some physicians believe that this form is an intermediate one because the ameba is unable to live in the bowel tube but must invade the intestinal wall.

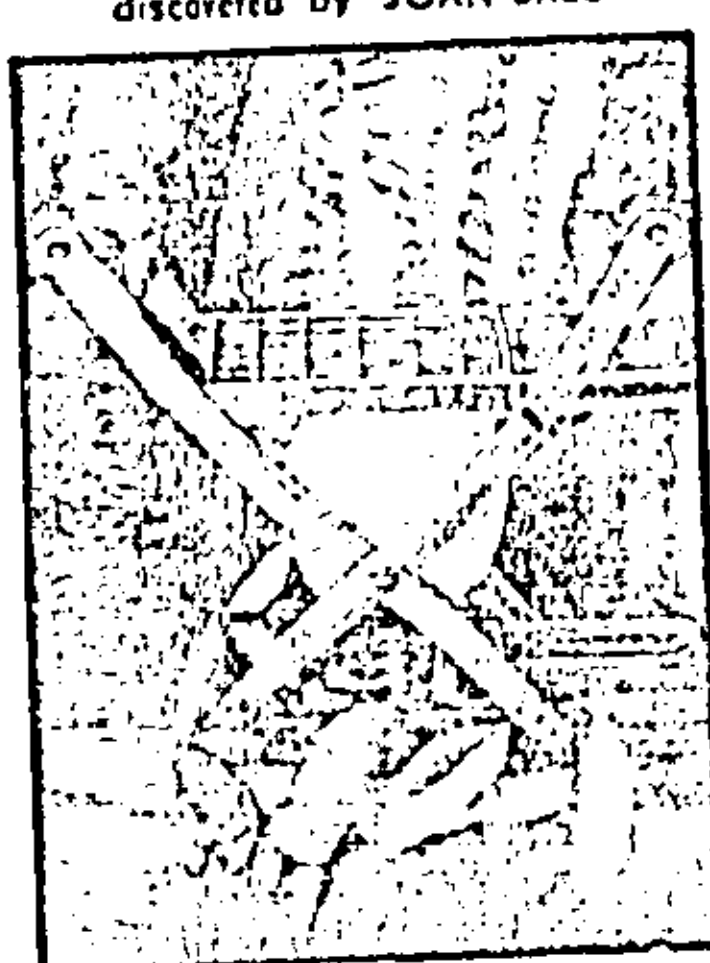
In carrying out the examination to determine whether or not amebiasis is present, the patient, unless he is suffering with diarrhoea, is given some magnesium sulfate before breakfast to stimulate bowel action. The stool, when passed, must be kept warm. Some of the material is then examined under the microscope.

Tube and Light
In about one-third of the cases of acute amebiasis, examination with a proctoscope, which is an instrument made up of a tube and a light, will show ulcers or sores in the lower bowel.

The treatment of the disease

Gadget of the week

discovered by JOAN DALE



This chipping gadget cuts potatoes into chips of uniform size quickly and easily. It is rustless, stainless.

—(London Express Service)

Fashion Flashes

TARTANS are the third made clothes it is practically a rule to include belts on every jacket.

Buttoned-up jackets, running to club or novelty collar, or convertible necklines, are still a strong factor. This persists even though low-neckline suits are coming in via top fashion lines for Autumn.

—Endless variations on tab collars and pocket bandings or flaps are characteristic selling points on most of the suits.

—A continuation of fitted jackets (they range about evenly from 22 to 26 inches in length). This fitted line immediately gives the most tailored suits a more sophisticated look.

More belted jackets, where, under bodice lines are introduced in American ready-made clothes it is practically a rule to include belts on every jacket.

MOTHER'S LITTLE SHADOW



Mother and her shadow are dressed for the day's adventures in "Mother's Little Shadow" jumpsuits and white blouses. Shown in London, Florida, the practical jumpsuits are finished with day-pat winged shoulders and back slippers which insure a more perfect fit.

Let's Eat

BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN

A Dinner from Delaware

"DELAWARE is the chicken state," remarked the Chief, holding aloft a freshly cleaned and scrubbed fowl. "I understand that fried chicken is a feature of menus the year round, with chicken pot pie a second choice."

"And the favourite vegetable is turnip greens," Chief, seasoned with bacon or meat drippings and served during autumn and spring, and much of the winter season. In summer tossed green salads are popular."

Wide Variety

"Delaware grows a wide variety of vegetables and fruits, and through the Home Demonstration programmes, home-makers have learned to can and freeze them for winter use. "Very good seafood is also available. Madras, right from the coast of Delaware. Oysters, fried or scalloped or on the half shell, soft-shelled crabs and crab cakes are all excellent; and as for clam chowder, the people of Delaware are very diplomatic—they make it either with or without tomatoes."

Dinner from Delaware

Clam Chowder (Quick Method)
Chicken Upside-Down Pie
Potatoes Turnip Greens
Pickles Rolls

Tossed Green Salad
Baked Custard with Berry Sauce
Coffee Tea or Milk
All Measurements Are Level
Spoonfuls Serve Four

Clam Chowder (Quick Method)
Fry 2 tbsp. cubed salt pork in a heavy kettle until the fat runs. Add 2 tbsp. minced onion and fry until yellowed. Then add 1 lb. minced clams, 1 1/2 c. water and 1 1/2 c. cubed white potato. Cover and simmer until the potato is tender, about 15 min. Then add 3 c. whole milk. Bring to boiling point. Blend 2 tbsp. flour with 3 tbsp. cold milk. Stir into the chowder. Simmer 2 min. Add 1/2 tsp. salt and 1/4 tsp. pepper.

Chicken Upside-Down Pie
Clean a 2 1/2 lb. frying chicken. Tweeze out the pin feathers.

Scrub thoroughly with mild soapy water. Rinse and dry on absorbent paper towels. Cut into sections, and fry until 3/4 done. Then rub a 3 pt.-sized baking dish with butter or chicken fat. Arrange half the chicken pieces on the bottom; cover with a layer of moist Layer with more chicken and more biscuit dough, patting it down as before, so there will be no spaces left between it and the chicken. Bake 45 min. in a moderately hot oven, 375-400 F. Turn upside-down on a platter, press chicken gravy.

Crust for Chicken Upside-Down Pie

Sift together 3 c. enriched flour, 4 1/2 tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt and 3/4 tsp. sugar. Add 1/2 c. shortening. Chop in a pastry blender until the mixture looks like brain. Then stir in 1 c. and 2 tbsp. milk.

Trick of the Chef

For a savoury effect, add 1 1/2 tsp. poultry seasoning to the dough used to make the crust for chicken upside-down pie.

ODD ODDS

A custom among the aborigines in Australia is to avoid mother-in-law. Under this penalty, no man may look at his wife's mother, nor she upon him.

A book borrowed from the Middlebury, Vermont, College library was recently returned by the granddaughter of the man who borrowed it 127 years ago.

When a Chatham, New Jersey, woman washed her husband's khaki pants and hung them on the line to dry, a pair of birds built a nest in them in which four eggs were later found.

Your Sewing Scrapbook

by Mary Brooks Picken

Striped Skirt—Flattering and Economical

STRIPED skirts are easy to make when your design is right—and economical, too, when you gain your skirt width in the way illustrated.

We used a new rayon flannel that looks and behaves like wool, in its 46" width. Our model required only 1 1/4 yds. Figures larger than 36" hips need 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 yds, to provide enough width.

Measure on Selvage
Straighten fabric. Measure down on selvage skirt length, plus 2 1/2" for hem and waistline seam (A). Clip selvage here, and tear or cut on a straight crosswise grain. Then divide remaining piece in half on selvage; clip here (B), and cut or tear in half on crosswise grain.

These two pieces make side panels, which run on opposite grain to front and back panels "C".

Next cut or tear skirt length in half (C), tearing lengthwise of your fabric to make front and back panels. Now you have 4 pieces.

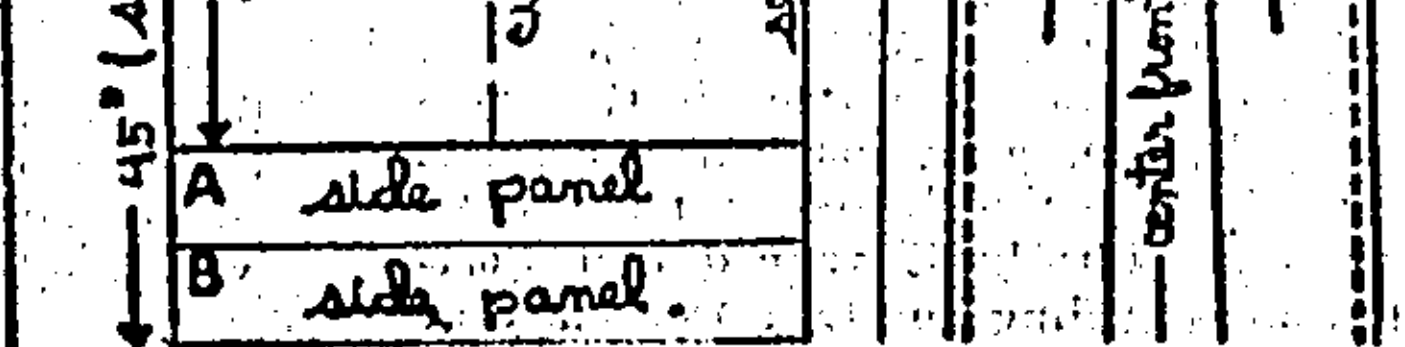
Front and Back Panels
Turn lengthwise edges of front and back panels in 1" on long sides; baste. Lay these over side panels, as shown at C and D, and baste, beginning 8" below waistline.

Lay two 2" pleats, as shown, on each side centre front line and centre back, beginning these 1 1/2" from centre and spacing them 2" apart.

Measure the waistline and slash it by machine, then overlap the panels at sides as necessary to have top of skirt correspond in size to waist measurement.

Baste from hip line, or 8" point, up on all four seams, 3" wide; 1" wide is more becoming on left side front, which comes to inner waistline, will become the placket. Baste Join belt to skirt.

Now you are ready for a closing with a snap fastener fitting. If the soft fullness of on placket to prevent gaping.



TOMORROW: LAP RONE FOR CAR RIDES

PLAY-TIME AT AN EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Oct. 17.

A display of British toys and sports equipment opened in London on October 11. It is one of many exhibitions organised by the Council of Industrial Design to show contemporary products from existing British stock lists. At the Festival of Britain in 1951, all the items on the stock lists will be shown to the public under the title of "Design Review."

In the sports section, which included shooting, riding, skiing, tennis, badminton, skating, hockey, golf, fishing, and sailing, the most revolutionary item was a plastic shuttlecock. It is made in one piece and one operation, is the same weight as the feathered type, and can be crushed in the hand without breaking. Holes in the skirt reduce weight and drag, and there are varying weights for different speeds and climates.

In the same section was a badminton racket in stainless steel with nylon monofilament strings, which will stand up to adverse climatic conditions and requires no press. Many people wonder why tennis rackets are not made on the same principle, or whether tradition dies harder in this game.

For those who wish to indulge in the ancient game of bowls, when far from home, there are bowls specially made for tropical countries, which are unaffected by extreme climates.

ROLLER SKATES

A higher degree of grace and proficiency can be obtained by new type roller skates with spherical rubber wheels, which bring this sport into the ice-skating class. There are only two wheels on each skate, and noise is practically eliminated.

Soccer enthusiasts were most interested in a football without lacing, which is blown up by piercing a self-sealing rubber cap. Golfers can have a new golf cart on wheels, which holds all the necessary equipment and can be easily handled. The first ice-hockey skates, made by Britain to National League standards, and British-made skis and ski-boots, used by Swiss champions, were among other items which interested Canadian and American visitors.

Shooting cat sticks have greatly improved in design. One has a three-cornered seat which folds so that stout tip cup holds the seat in a closed position when not in use. Another, in aluminium and leather, has a single leg with telescopic adjustment for height, and a specially shaped cup-like base which does not sink into the ground.

For campers, there is a water heater, which will produce three pints of boiling water in six minutes, no matter how heavy the rain or high the wind. All that is needed for fuel is a handful of leaves or a few scraps of paper. The apparatus consists of two aluminium cylinders forming a water jacket surrounding an inner due.

OLD FAVOURITES

All the old favourite games are here, and for those who continually lose draught pieces, there was a neat round plastic container which holds them all in position. A miniature travelling chess set was made of wool in four portions. No games were left out, there was even a shove-halppenny board there!

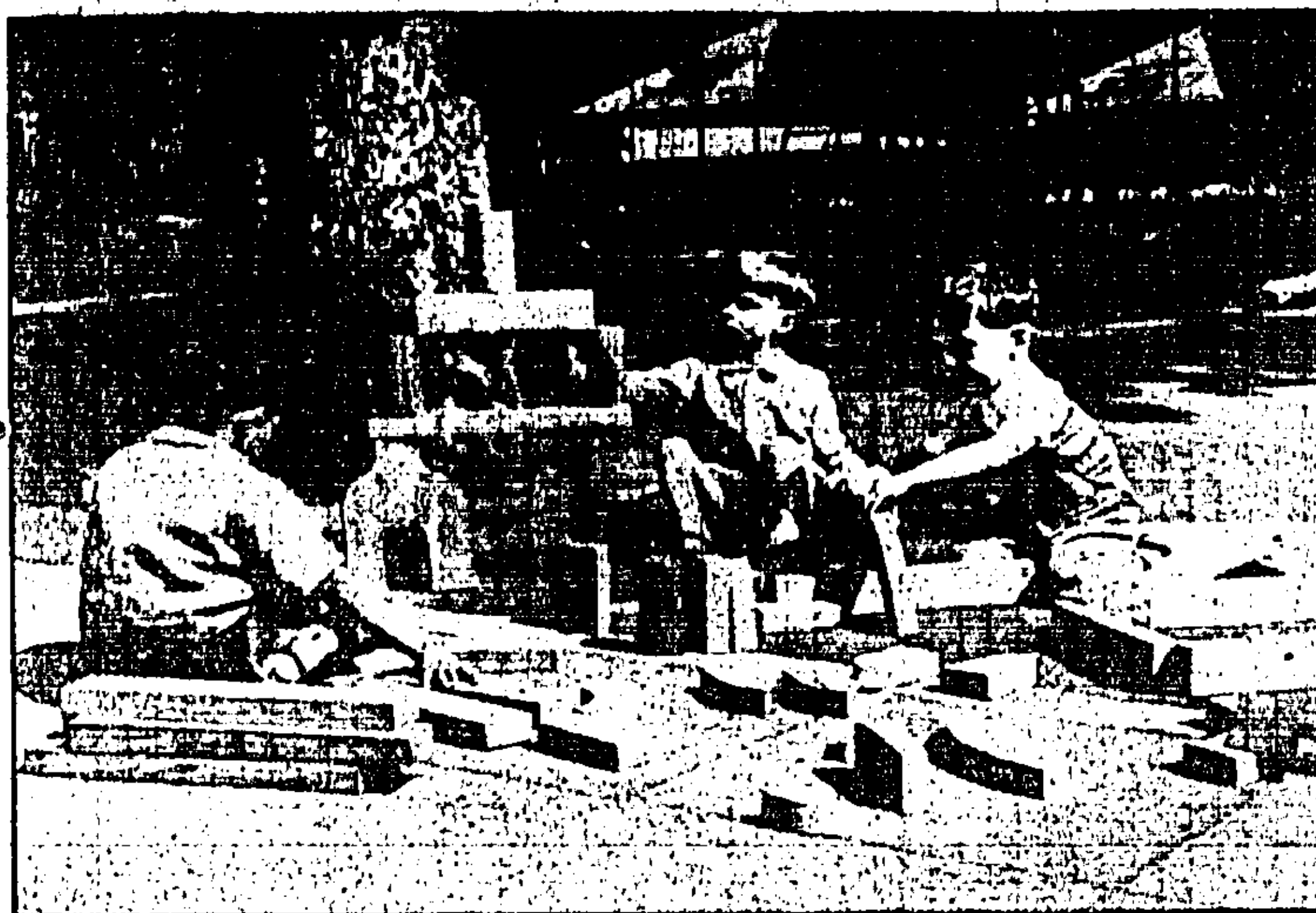
British toys, today renowned for their design and durability, show how great has been the resurgence of the toy industry in this country since the war. Probably the most success is due to the fact that toy-makers seldom play down to the children, and many toys are faithful miniatures of grown-up hobbies.

One such toy was a construction set for electric clock movement. Says the caption: "It is of interest to children of six years upwards." We imagine many adults will be amused, and exasperated by trying to fit it together. Strange names met our eyes when we look to see what the new toys are made of—urea formaldehyde, for one. This plastic was used for a set of seven interlocking barrels for very young children, and a large scarlet postbox with a large perforated lid through which odd shapes in plastic could be posted. Old-fashioned hoops are back, but this time they are sectional, in gay contrasting colours.

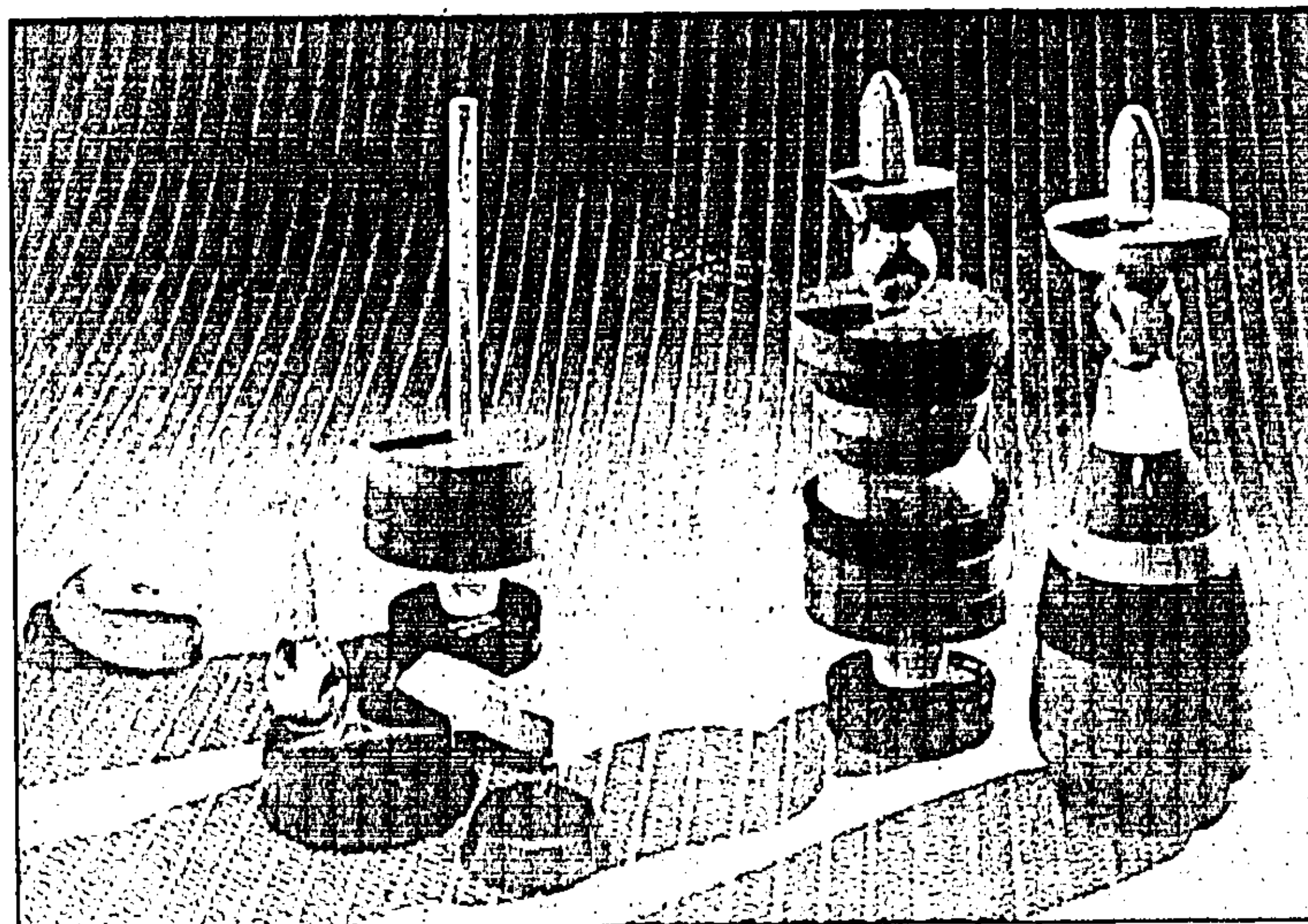
EIGHT-TUNE CLARINET

A whole store of music instruments in cream-coloured plastic will attract the musically-minded—and perhaps those who are not. "No previous knowledge of music is necessary in order to play the tunes provided," we are seriously informed. This notice applied to a recorder in which pitch can be adjusted by sliding the mouth-piece backwards and forwards; and to an eight-tone diatonic clarinet and saxophone, with built-in tone reeds.

Nursery furniture was chosen for construction, scale, good proportions, and surface texture. Among these pieces is a bed which can be expanded as the child grows. Unit storage furniture takes the place of out-moded cupboards and wardrobes. And by the side of the bed is a miniature telephone which lights up when the receiver is raised, and buzzes when dialling commences. As if this were not sufficient, it is also a money-box.



BUILDING bricks, in large and small sets, form some of the play equipment on show.



"MEXICAN BILL," a variation on the familiar pyramid toy. It consists of 10 coloured discs of varying shapes and sizes which can be arranged in any order. Top and bottom pieces are then screwed on.

BUILDING UP AMMUNITION FOR ANTI-LOCUST WAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Oct. 18.

Petite and Irish, with dark hair sharply setting off her trim white uniform, Miss N. Frost climbed the rostrum of her laboratory to bewitch her audience of pressmen with a subtle brogue.

But her five-minute rapid-fire lecture on "B.H.G. (Benzene Hexachloride)," "fractional distillation," "emulsification of liquids," and the like left the non-technical among us more than a little bewildered.

The eye would stray to fascinating ongoing providing the background to Miss Frost's oratory—bubbling test-tubes and such mechanical delights as the spectrophotometer (for measuring something or another).

We should have been listening intently to this laboratory woman of course. Her words were of first-rate importance for practically every corner of the world—for Malaya, with its rubber tree disease, problems, Kenya with its coffee-plant disease problems, Middle East and African countries, all gravely concerned at the moment with threats of locust invasion.

Locusts, indeed, provided something of a theme for this occasion, which was the opening ceremony of the new laboratory at Yalding, (Kent) of Plant Protection, Ltd. It was here, at these Yalding laboratories, that the locust-bait, "Agroclite," was devised and from which supplies now go out to various parts of the world.

Reference to the part the firm was playing in the anti-locust war was made by Sir Wallace Akers, former Director of Atomic Research, now Research Director with I.C.I., when he performed the opening ceremony.

Mr O. B. Lean, technical head of the company's biological research station at Fernhurst, left last week to advise an international conference in Iran.

Studying the locust problem at its African end is Plant Protection's managing director, Mr S. W. Chevely, OBE, who, in some of a tour from Egypt to South Africa, was this week at Kolampala, Uganda.

Another of the Director, Mr A.R.N. Roberts, welcoming the visitors before the opening ceremony, said, that at that moment, graver reports from 200 observation points are being received at the Anti-Locust



"THE modern abacus." This instrument—an enlarged slide rule—is used for complicated calculations.

Research Centre, London, than ever before. "With the cessation of the rains, locust swarms are now on the move from India to Pakistan westwards, and from Ethiopia and the Sudan, northwards."

Among distinguished guests who came to Yalding for the occasion was His Excellency the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, KCVO. Chatting after a luncheon party, he told me that while his country looked for help to Britain and Egypt, Saudi Arabia was ready with the manpower needed to deal with a locust invasion. He recalled the serious invasion of Saudi Arabia in 1943, when there was no food for sheep and camels as the result of the locust devastation of crops.

OVERSEAS VISITORS

Sharing the Saudi Arabian Ambassador's keen interest in the locust problem were other overseas visitors—Mr Gamal el-Selout, Agricultural Attaché to the Egyptian Embassy; Mr Benjamin Ekalou, Professor of Chemistry at Calabar; and Mr K. W. Serenkuma, Agricultural adviser to the Buganda Government. A representative of the Foreign Office, Mr H. Dudgeon, was also present.

Technical experts and laymen alike were impressed during the tour of the laboratories with the

Empire aid plan counts on America

A six-year Commonwealth development scheme for raising the living standards of 570 million people in South and Southeast Asia will shortly be announced.

Non-Commonwealth countries are also to be offered assistance.

The cost is still a secret, but the U.S. will be asked to help and informal exchanges have already taken place with Washington.

About Britain's share, Mr. Hugh Calkins, Minister for Economic Affairs, said:

"We shall naturally want to do the best we can, but it would not be fair to describe it as an intolerable burden."

Details of the plan were approved at a nine-day meeting in London of representatives of Britain, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, and Pakistan.

AGRICULTURE

Economic aid will be given to any country with a proved need. It will be financed mainly by Government loans or grants, but there will be openings for private enterprise.

Non-Commonwealth countries involved include Indonesia, India, China, and Siam.

Aid funds will be spent mainly on agriculture, communications, and developing hydro-electric power.

Commonwealth Governments are to contribute to a fund totalling not more than £8,000,000 in the next three years.

The money will finance a bureau to spread the "know how" for developing backward areas.

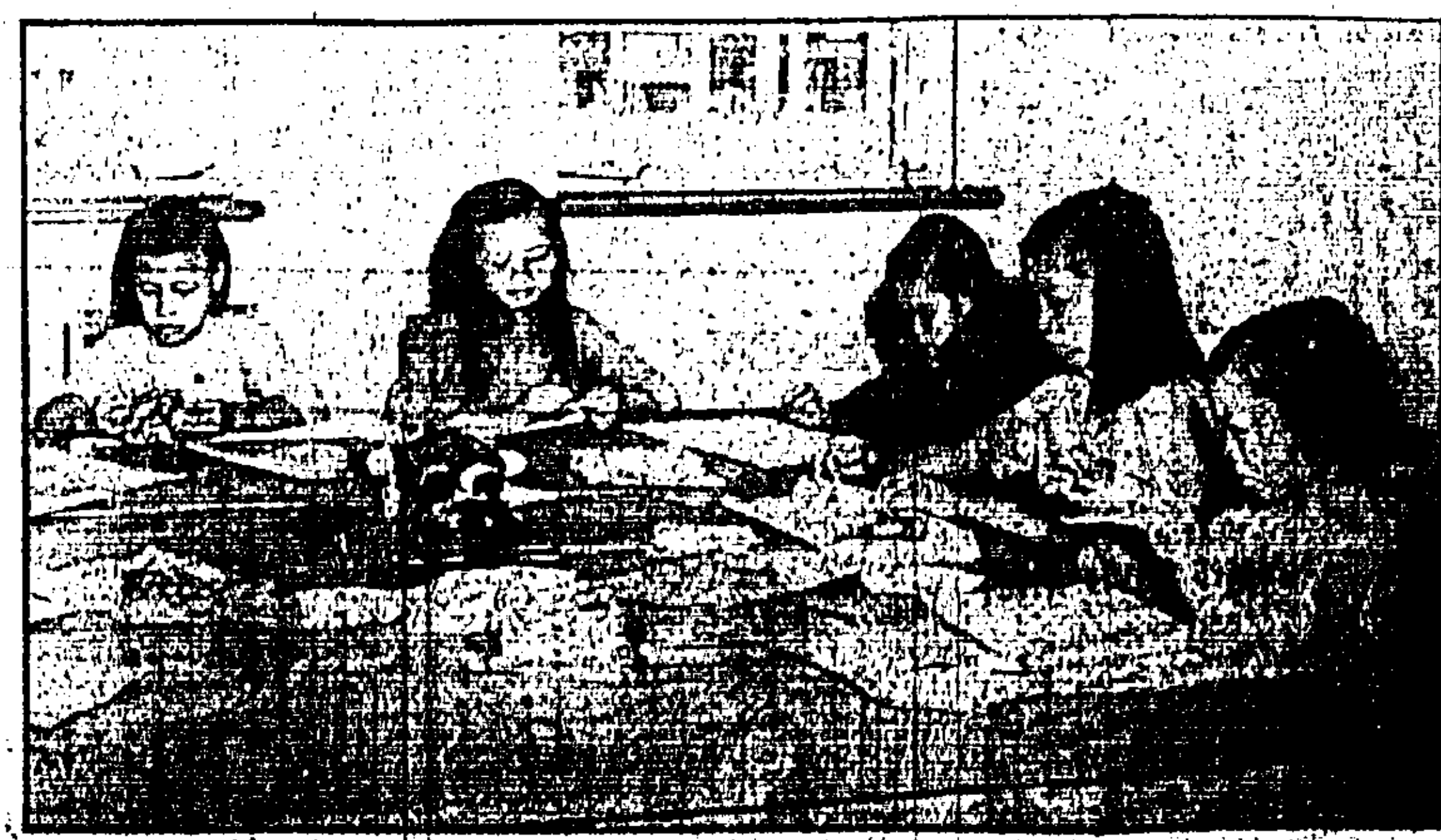
The main development plan begins next July.

COPRA SHIPMENTS

New York, Oct. 23.

Copra for nearby shipment was quoted nominally at \$210 per ton, C.I.F. the Pacific Coast. In coconut oil, nearby shipment was offered at 16 1/4 cents a pound, F.O.B. mills—United Press.

Girls' Club Members At Work



A happy group of members of a Girls' Club run by the Boys' and Girls' Club Association, concentrating on their handicraft lessons. The Association appeals for more ladies to come forward to help the work so that more classes can be organized for underprivileged children of the Colony. (Star Photographer)

Chelsea Hospital Really Was Not Nell Gwynne's Idea

By Peter Lovogrove

It is generally believed that Nell Gwynne was so affected by the plight of an old soldier who accosted her in the street that she hurried to Good King Charles and implored him to do something for his veterans, thereby inspiring the creation of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, whose scarlet-coated Pensioners have become part of London's pride and occupy a distinctive niche in popular esteem throughout the British Commonwealth.

Unfortunately, this attractive legend, like so many, has no foundation in fact. The story was first circulated in an anonymous account of her amours some 50 years after her death, and must be attributed to an imaginative hack.

There is absolutely nothing in contemporary records to substantiate it. Sweet Nell of Old Drury, no generous in many ways, never showed the slightest interest in the project, and never contributed to it, although there is plenty of evidence to show that she did subscribe to several other deserving causes of the period.

The belief has been finally exploded by Captain C. G. T. Dean, MBE, Royal Artillery, in his new history of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, which Messrs Hutchinson have just published. This is a most detailed account of its origin, development and picturesque customs based on official records and personal experience by an officer who has been Captain of Invalids at this colourful military establishment for over 20 years and its Adjutant for the past decade.

NO CLOSING OVER

Indeed, it is more than a mere recital of events and description of this masterpiece of 17th-century architecture, which has been for some 260 years an enduring memorial of gratitude to men who have suffered wounds and mutilation in the service of their country.

Nearly all the leading political figures of the time were involved in the appointments to, and administration of the Hospital, and as Capt. Dean has made no attempt to gloss over the fantastic inefficiency and corruption which were rife in public life in the 17th and 18th Centuries, his work provides an illuminating example of the effects of the patronage system at its worst.

The Royal Hospital was simply a logical development of the ancient almshouses which had been open to old soldiers with a few exclusively devoted to their relief. Maimed and disabled veterans and a very lean time in the 16th and 17th Centuries, according to the Articles of War, a soldier who was no longer "serviceable" was sent by Pass to his Country with money to bear his charges in his travel. Such money, on occasions, did not exceed sixpence!

MANY CASUALTIES

Various measures had been tried to cope with their plight. At one time they were issued with "begging passports" permitting them to seek alms in streets in contravention of the vagrancy law. Then rates were collected in each parish on their behalf, but these lapsed on the outbreak of the Civil War.

When the Merry Monarch came to the throne, he soon found large numbers of casualties on his hands—old Cavaliers and victims of fresh wars against the Dutch and from Tangiers—and very little money to relieve their distress. That this could affect recruitment was evidenced by an anonymous letter he received warning him

that "we will fight no more when the wars is over we are silted like dogs."

It was Sir Stephen Fox, a Treasury official and philanthropist, who contributed most to the idea of an establishment to house the maimed veterans, no doubt influenced by the creation of the Invalides in Paris by Louis XIV for similar purposes.

The funds were not provided by the nation or through Parliamentary generosity, but by subscriptions or levies from the Army itself. Cost of the land, which included Ranelagh Gardens, was then under £57,000; fifty years ago the property was valued at just under £1,000,000 and it would be worth several times that figure today.

PENSIONERS' LIFE

Charles II never saw the scheme working, for the building was not completed until 1691, in the reign of William and Mary. The Hospital provided accommodation for some 500 in-pensioners, and supplied ridiculously small pensions—they were still 5d. a day a hundred years later—to out-pensioners.

The veterans were clothed in ordinary infantry or cavalry uniforms according to the arm in which they had served. Officers carried pikes, sergeants had halberds, combined axe, pike and spear heads carried on a staff about seven feet long (lance-lock fusils).

Each pensioner was allowed 12 ounces of meat daily and a similar amount of fish on Fridays, also two loaves of bread, two quarts of beer and unspecified quantities of oatmeal and vegetables. Sergeants and above received four more ounces of meat. All were allowed to take food to their dependents outside, but in practice much of it was sold to strangers, particularly by the cooks, who had substantial "perks." All women servants were widows or wives of soldiers not accommodated in the hospital.

WOMEN NOT ALLOWED

Weddings used to be regularly celebrated in the Chapel, but women were not allowed to reside at Chelsea—though two amazons were placed on the out-pension list and buried in the grounds. They were Christiana Walsh, who fought with the Royal Scots Greys and the Inniskilling, and Hannah, who was wounded at Pruthi, when serving with the predecessors of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The pensioners were ruthlessly exploited by the administrators for generations. The Governor of the Hospital was always appointed by the Crown (until 1931 for life), but merit was quite a secondary consideration in the filling of the other appointments, which were bestowed as political privileges by the Paymaster-General, and provided the source of considerable fortunes.

Captain Dean cites a number of outrageous irregularities: even the apothecary's post was once granted to a boy of 13 at the request of his influential father. This fortunate youth never troubled to acquire any professional training. By engaging a deputy and profiteering on the sale of drugs to the

of £1,000 a year, he was maintained by the Hospital almost from the cradle to his death in comparative affluence and complete idleness.

By 1782, over £5,000,000 had been collected from the Army, of which less than £2,000,000 had been expended on the Hospital. The balance had been devoted in a small measure to the out-pensioners but largely frittered away.

"Had those large sums been invested," remarks Capt. Dean, "the fund so created would have more than sufficed to maintain the hospital in perpetuity without any need for parliamentary grants."

It was not until about the middle of the 19th Century that the administration was cleaned up and reorganised on the model lines on which it is conducted today.

It was at the same time that the veterans were completely divorced from active employment. Companies of Invalids had occasionally relieved foot regiments in garrison towns and ports in times of emergency. During the Jacobite rising units were sent to Plymouth and just forestalled the Duke of Ormondo who had attempted to land near by, and they were on duty in London during the Chartist riots.

RENDEZVOUS

In even earlier days they had patrolled the borders of Chelsea, then a happy hunting-ground of footpads and the favourite rendezvous of duellists.

Nowadays the pensioners largely run the hospital with their own labour, which provides them with a variety of part-time employments suitable to their age and capacity, gives them some extra pocket money as an incentive to work, and affords them the satisfaction of feeling that their labour is being utilised for the public good. But there is no compulsion whatever, and except for certain routine duties such as looking after his own bunk no veteran need work a day longer than he chooses.

Since 1930, by the way, each bunk has a wireless set with headphones—a gift from the readers of a newspaper.

The Hospital, which has appeared in the Army List since any other garrison since 1700, has been the scene of a number of important military events. Famous courts-martial have been held in the Great Hall, including that of Lt-Gen. White-locks, who was held responsible for the failure of operations at Buenos Aires in 1809, while it was the scene of the inquiry into the murder and bungling that had occurred in the Crimean War.

WELLINGTON IN STATE

The Duke of Wellington's body lay in state on one of the dining tables for a week; Army entrance examinations have been held; and since 1810 it has been the repository for military trophies, flags, colours and carriages which have been retreating and missing in St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1947, 14 were handed over to the regiments which had captured them.

In 1706, a newly-invented Admiralty telegraph was erected on the roof—a clumsy apparatus consisting of a wooden frame with six large shutters which could be opened or closed in 63 different combinations. It transmitted messages in 15 minutes to Portsmouth via stations placed eight miles apart.

The best-known ceremony held at Chelsea Hospital is "Charity Day," held on the anniversary of their Royal founder, which has been observed as a festival without a break since 1692.

ROYAL INSPECTION

The inspection of the veterans in Figure Court is usually carried out by a member of the Royal Family or a distinguished soldier. After the pensioners have marched past to the strains of "The Old Brigade," the Governor leads the cheering first for "our plucky founder" and then for the retiring overlord. The twenty Commissioners and visitors then inspect buildings and sample plum puddings while the pensioners regale themselves with the traditional "extra" pint of beer.

At the festival, tales of Oak Apple Day, the statue of Charles II in a Roman toga made by Grinling Gibbons is decorated with oak leaves, and the pensioners wear oak apples in their

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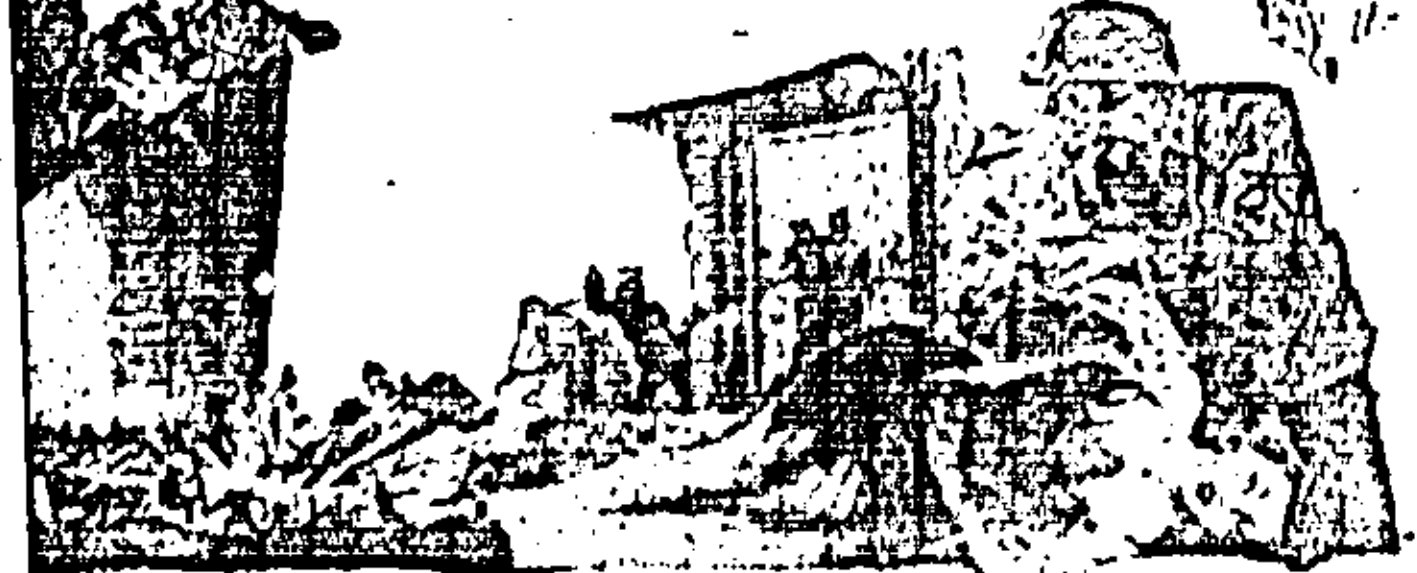
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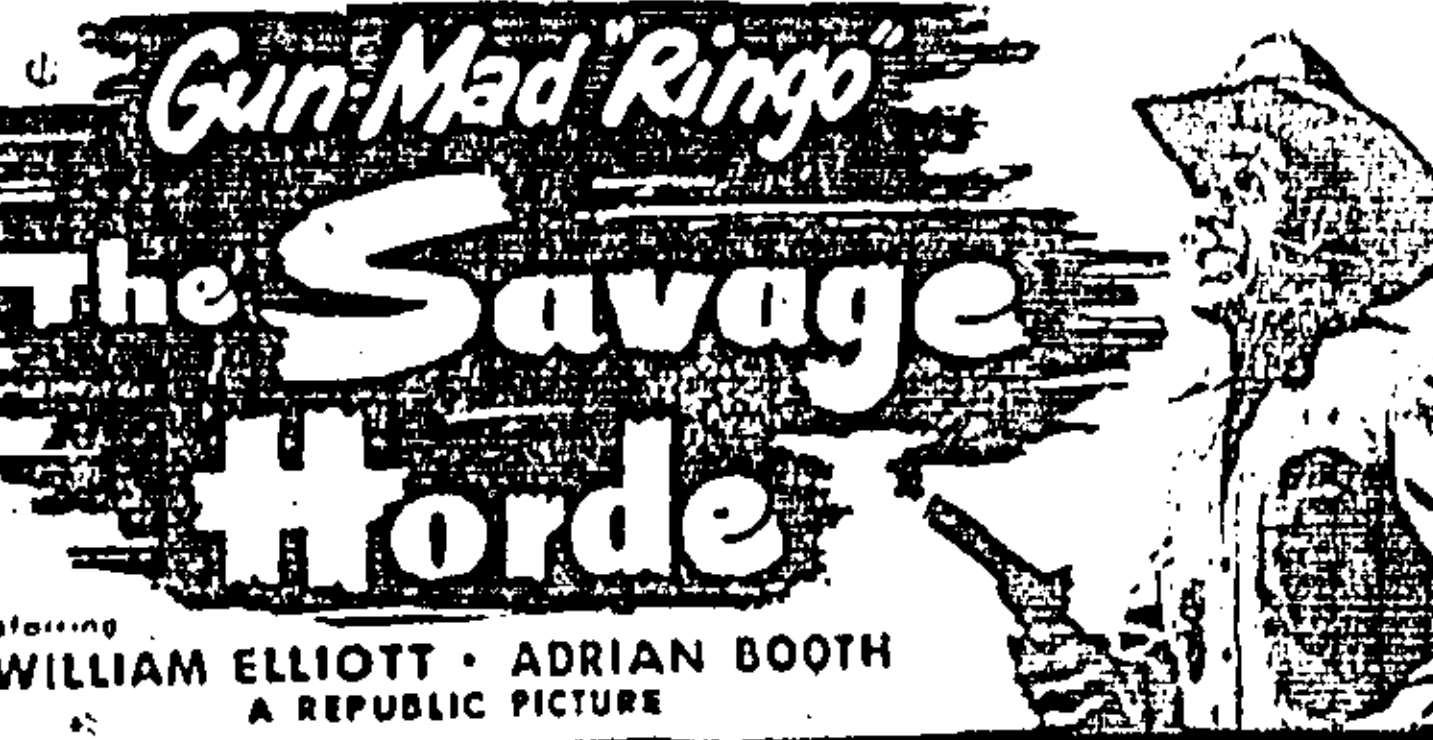
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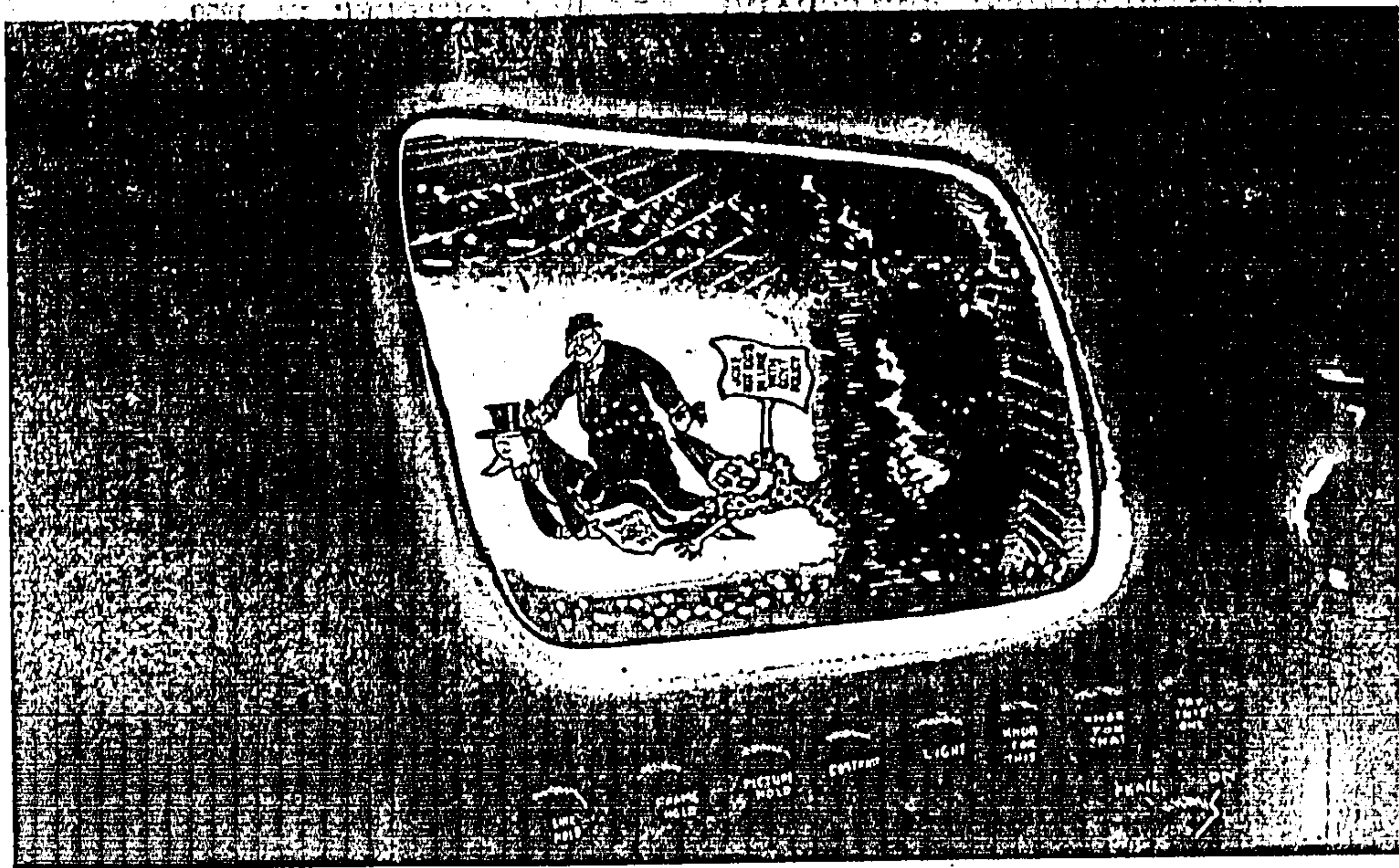


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London Express Service

ERNEST MAIN describes a grisly annual procession by which a great division of Islam remembers its lost leaders

THE MOSLEMS MOURN A LOST BATTLE

CAIRO, Oct. 22. TODAY, October 22, is the Moslem calendar the 10th day of the month of Moharran. It is the day of mourning for millions of Shia Moslems. The Shia Moslems are one of the great divisions into which Islam is divided. They broke away a few years after the death of the Prophet as the result of a battle fought in the year 640 at Kerbela, which is about 100 miles South-west of Baghdad.

It is the result of this battle which they still lament during the ten days of the month of Moharran, the grief rising to a fanatic climax tonight.

The sound of the breast beating carries for miles on a still night. If you are out of the town, you can hear the fall of hundreds of chain scourges upon bare backs. It is the night of the 10th of Moharran, when the Shias mourn their slain leaders, Ali and Hussein, and recall symbolically the tragic incidents of that stricken field at Kerbela thirteen centuries ago.

The last ten days these mourning Moslems, discarding their normal white garments, have been going about dressed in black. Night after night they have gathered in the mosques, listening to the recital of woe. Tonight they assemble in great processions.

THE men are in little groups of 20 or 25, each group with its group leader. Some are stripped to the waist; others have holes cut in the back of their black robes, exposing the shoulder blades. Already you can see that all of them are in a state of high excitement, which makes it advisable to the non-believer to watch from behind curtains. Not a woman is to be seen, although you can hear their shrill ululations from the darkened windows.

The procession comes along at a snail's pace, for every now and again it is held up by the groups of men breaking from the march to form into circles, each man with his left arm around his neighbour's shoulder, with the group leader in the middle of the ring. They chant dirges for their lost leaders, and at each cry of "All Hussein!" beat their left breast, with the palm of their right hand in unison.

With hundred of men doing this simultaneously, the sound travels for quite incredible distances. They deliver the blows with their full force, and before long the breast is lacerated and bleeding.

The groups of men with their garments cut to expose the shoulder blades are the chain flagellants. Led by their group leaders, they also chant dirges, and at the recurrent words "All Hussein!" they swing their chain scourges over their shoulders right and left alternately, and it falls heavily on their backs. The scourge they use has a handle about nine or ten inches long with a chain like a cat-o-nine-tails. This instrument very soon draws blood, and as the procession passes through the town, taking most of the night to do so, many of the devotees drop out through fainting and exhaustion. They are succoured by the crowds with water and herbs and soon take their place in the procession again.

The Camel

THEN comes a series of symbolic representations of the incidents of the battle; for instance, the riderless camel. In some towns this camel is represented by a horse with an imitation hump harnessed to its back. The animal, camel or horse, is led by two men, and it represents the camel ridden by one of the leaders who lost his life. Then comes the horse or camel carrying an enormous litter which sways perilously as the animal paces along. This is made entirely of glass with gilt supports at the four corners. Inside this structure is a bed. One of the lost leaders was to have been married on the day of the battle and this represents the bridal bed which he never occupied.

Then comes a grotesque figure, mounted. It is a devotee with face painted white, wearing dark glasses and a sun helmet. Legend has it that a European was in the neighbourhood on the day of the battle and when he saw the plight of the little army of Ali and Hussein, he joined in the fray on their side, but was killed. The grotesque figure we see in the procession is known as the Farangi of Frank, whose heroic help has thus been commemorated every year down the centuries by the grateful Shias.

Then comes the grisliest part of the grim procession. More groups of men come along, this time clad in white from head to foot. These are the sword men. As they form circles, like the others, they chant their

monotonous dirges, and at the words "All Hussein!" they bring their swords down against their own heads, cutting upon their foreheads, but without ever touching them.

By about an hour or so before dawn, the procession has made its way to the biggest mosque of the town, and there they listen to highly emotional sermons, and the fanaticism rises to a feverish pitch. The hoarse chanting continues, the breast beating and the flagellation become more violent, and the men with the swords get more and more beside themselves. It is, literally, an ecstasy of self torture.

At last, when the watcher on the minaret shouts that dawn has come, the fanatic frenzy rises to its climax. The self immolation gets more and more insistent, and as the light breaks, the sword men, unable to

restrain themselves any longer, bring their swords down each on their own heads, cutting upon the brow, so that their white shroud-like garments become scarlet in the light.

Anti-Climax

THEN comes the sudden, even dramatic, anti-climax. All the virtue has gone out of them. All their emotion is purged, and as they will naively tell you afterwards they feel the better for it.

They make their way home from the mosque, and after having their wounds anointed by their women folk they resume their ordinary work-a-day chores. In all probability your servant who brings you your breakfast has been in the night's grisly procession.

THAT OLD BOOK MAY MEAN A FORTUNE

LOCKED in dusty cupboards in Hongkong, forgotten in attic trunks, it is believed that hundreds of rare books await discovery—books that can be transformed today into much-needed American dollars.

Agent for a big New York firm, a travelling book hunter recently paid £30 for a copy of John Gould's Birds of Great Britain. The seller was pleased—and so was the dealer. In New York, it eventually sold for \$900, (over £300). The joke is that forgotten copies are still hoarded in family bookcases.

Large old books with colourful plates of birds, flowers, views and costumes; old three-volume novels like East Lynne and Lady Audley's Secret; books personally signed by famous authors, 200-year-old sporting books. One book exporter, Raphael King, caught sight of a slender quarto volume on a market stall. It was a first edition of Omar Khayyami, and he sold it to America for £2,000.

How can you tell a first edition? Often you can't, save by expert knowledge, and not all "firsts" are valuable. The £10 book of The Prisoner of Zenda,

is shown by only a dot on the cover.

In Paris, an early copy of Montaigne's Essays, priced at only £30 in 1934, has just changed hands for the astonishing sum of £1,000, and first editions of novels by Anatole France, formerly worth

five hundred copies were printed 40 years ago, and the original price of this elegant production was 15 guineas. Second-hand at auction, the book then fetched £7 and the price eventually fell as low as £3. After the 1918 war, however, market prices had become rarer—and the auction price jumped to £20. Then its rise was steady. In 1927, it sold for £60. In the 1929 boom it soared to £130. In the slump it dropped to £60, then all the way down to £25 in 1939.

Even the printed copy of The Pictorial Papers in the original monthly parts may fetch £250, and even if you have only the much more common first volume edition, it may be worth £20.

The world first edition and rare book market is witnessing a turmoil of scramble of rising prices. Money, the buyer-considerer, has proved a fair-weather friend and it is sound financial policy to hedge by investing surplus capital in books. Book prices, in fact, are a virtual economic index. Take the fluctuating but characteris-

By Ernie Bushmiller

NANCY

Some Fun-nel



Have We Been Too Timid In Tackling TB?

PARIS. AS I watched the white-smocked French girls slicing potatoes at the famous Pasteur Institute here, it seemed ridiculous that a bowl of raw chips could be the means of saving the lives of perhaps a hundred children.

But it was true. Those potato slices were the starting point in the manufacture of the anti-tuberculosis vaccine called BCG. Only in Britain, where tuberculosis seems to be increasing, is there any strong doubt that BCG is effective in preventing the disease.

I was astonished at the extent to which BCG is being used in France. Vaccination with it is compulsory for every Service recruit and every hospital nurse who, on the evidence of skin tests, has little natural resistance to TB.

Nearly 3,000,000 children have been immunised.

Soon the vaccine will be compulsory for every new-born French baby. Later, the T.B. prevention scheme is to be extended to include every schoolchild who has not developed natural resistance.

Wider range

THE man in charge of the plant making the vaccine, lean, brown-eyed Dr Frederic Van Deinsse, told me of an exciting new advance in this great project.

It is a method of making the vaccine in a dry form which can be stored up to a year without losing its protective power. (The liquid vaccine had to be used within a fortnight of making.)

This means that the vaccine can now be made available to native populations in distant territories. Already hundreds of thousands of people in the Belgian Congo and the Philippines have been protected with it.

Dr Van Deinsse, eager to explain the 30 years of work which Pasteur Institute scientists have put into this ambitious BCG experiment, took me into the locked incubator room where, through glass panels, we could see the cream-yellow colonies of TB germs growing on potato slices.

They are too weak to cause the disease, but injected into the human body, they are strong enough to alert the de-

fences so that protective agents effective for at least four years against attack by virulent TB germs are formed in the blood.

These agents do not give complete protection. But experiments carried out in many countries have convinced doctors that BCG vaccine at least halves the risk of catching TB for people with little natural resistance.

Results:

A FORTNIGHT ago in Sweden I learned how the use of BCG there had cut down the number of TB cases so much that Stockholm sanatoria can now take in foreign



patients. In Denmark big-scale use of BCG has practically eliminated tuberculous meningitis—the most killing form of TB in children.

Meanwhile, in Britain, where 400 people die from TB every week, the Medical Research Council has just begun a limited trial of BCG with supplies imported from Denmark.

The trial will last three years. Until it is completed the general use of BCG will not be sanctioned. No arrangements are being made to manufacture the vaccine.

This backwardness is not the fault of the doctors who daily come face to face with the ravages of tuberculosis. Many of them have been fighting for the full-scale use of BCG for years.

Britain's slowness in following the French lead is influenced by a few Medical Research Council advisers who have all along opposed the vaccine without offering any alternative.

One of their main objections is that injecting live germs into the human body is risky. Yet nearly 10,000,000 people have been vaccinated with BCG abroad without any ill-effects.

Why wait?

IN my view the Medical Research Council is much too high-handed in its approach to foreign medical advances.

It held up the use of streptomycin in Britain for months, although competent French and American researchers had proved beyond doubt that the drug could save the lives of children stricken with tuberculous meningitis.

Now the council is faced with overwhelming evidence in favour of another foreign discovery for which there is no alternative—BCG.

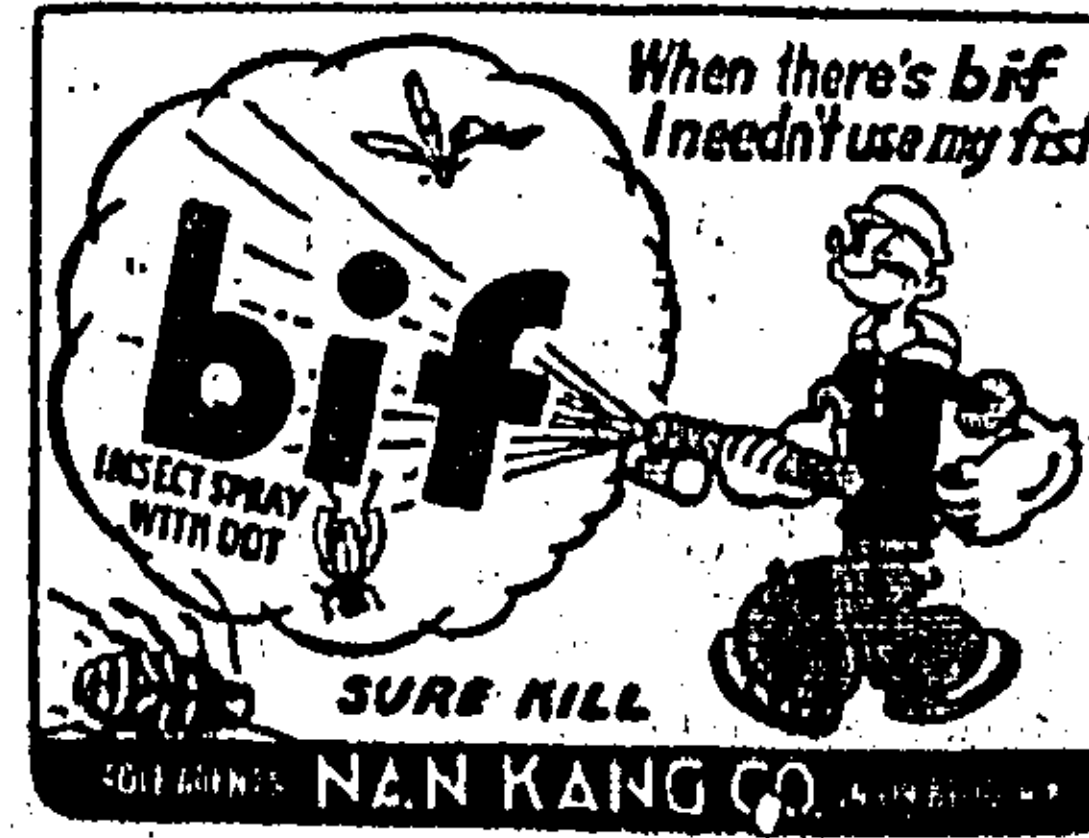
What I have learned here has convinced me that by slugging a three-year trial, instead of accepting the evidence of 30 years of French experience, the Medical Research Council doctors are not only wasting time again but risking lives.

—(London Express Service.)

POCKET CARTOON by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Now, Bishop dear, tell me frankly—what's the feeling about those child-counselors inside the union?"



Remarkable 'Peace' Speech By Andrei Vyshinsky

WEST'S "RESPONSIBILITY" FOR WORLD TENSION!

Lake Success, Oct. 23.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, today called attention to views expressed by Marshal Stalin that the Communist and Capitalist worlds could live together.

Mr Vyshinsky declared that it had been and was the wish of the Soviet Union to maintain and strengthen peace all over the world.

He was opening a debate in the United Nations Political Committee on a Soviet proposal for a "declaration on the removal of the threat of a new war and the strengthening of peace and security among the nations."

Mr Vyshinsky recalled the views of Marshal Stalin in 1947 that trade between the Capitalist and Communist worlds was one way of achieving betterment. Marshal Stalin had mentioned various materials which each side needed. Mr Vyshinsky said that these needs did not now exist but "the principle of what Mr Stalin said is still valid."

The replies of the Soviet leader to various questions on the possible co-existence of the two ideologies were listed by Mr Vyshinsky.

After praising the "peaceful aims" of the Soviet Government, Mr Vyshinsky asserted that United States foreign policy was of a completely different character.

"ON THE LEASH"

Mr Dean Acheson (Secretary of State) made it quite clear, he said, that he believed that genuine negotiations with the Soviet Union were possible only after the creation of "situations of strength."

That was the basis of the "total diplomacy" formally adopted by Mr Acheson in his speech of February 10, Mr Vyshinsky said.

"Build up the armies, the navies, these are their arguments. Force and more force. This, in the view of the Anglo-American bloc is the foundation of their foreign policy," he added.

Mr Vyshinsky maintained that though the United States played the main role, Britain, France, and other countries, because they are dependent on the United States, "are kept on the leash."

Mr Vyshinsky said that it was not only the leaders of the United States who propounded the idea that force was the main fuel of foreign policy.

FACTOR OF FORCE

He then referred to a recent speech by Mr Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, who, Mr Vyshinsky said, "declared that in so far as the force of the West has increased, an atmosphere propitious to settlement between the Great Powers may return."

Mr Bevin, he declared, "wishes to talk with the Soviet Union only when he has a club in his hand. Only then they try to solve outstanding problems, when they are armed to the teeth."

"You can well imagine the results of such a policy," Mr Vyshinsky said.

He declared that peace could not be facilitated by the factor of force, by trying to scare, compel, or convince fear and dread in the hearts of the Soviet Union.

"I must stress, of course, that policy based on such principles is useless, fruitless and sterile. Particularly as regards the Soviet Union."

"Arguments of threatening certain circumstances can only bring about the opposite result as far as the Soviet Union is concerned," he declared.

"AGGRESSIVE INTENT"

Mr Bevin's "insistence" that the Western Powers be strong before they talk "could mean only that they do not want to talk with countries who are not strong," Mr Vyshinsky continued.

He declared that the recent speech of President Truman in San Francisco had "confirmed the aggressive intent" of the United States foreign policy.

Preparations for a new war, he added, were being covered up with mellifluous speeches. Mr Truman's speech had contained a warning that in the future the American people would have to bear heavier military expenditures and that the United States must devote more of its resources to military ends and less to civilian consumption.

"This is nothing but the old, well-known formula which originated from the camp of Hitlerite reaction which was then talking about guns rather than butter," Mr Vyshinsky said.

He declared that to cover up the "true aggressive policies" there were phrases about peace, "beautiful speeches" even "good resolutions" sometimes such as the one by Iraq and Syria calling for renewed talks between the Big Five—but, on the other hand, there was the violation of international agreements.

"These violations threaten and are likely seriously to threaten peace and are in-

predecessor, Mr Arthur Henderson, said that before there was disarmament there had to be security.

"Now Mr Bevin says that there must first be confidence, then disarmament. Of course this is not cogent. Confidence in itself does not lead to disarmament," Mr Vyshinsky declared.

Mr Bevin, he said, called for the "opening of doors, the raising of shades" in the Soviet Union. Acceptance of the Soviet plan for atomic energy control would do just that, Mr Vyshinsky maintained.

"It is all there, in black and white, in the plan we submitted in 1947," he added.

"If the international control body notes any suspicion, founded or completely unfounded, it can by a simple majority—no unanimity of the permanent members—no veto right, carry out an investigation."

Mr Vyshinsky said.

The Western Powers, he alleged, were sheltering elements in Germany which dreamt about revenge, elements which dreamed about using German resources for aggressive plans "behind which are the plans of the United States and their allies for world mastery."

Plans were afoot, he added, to include Germany in the new security of the North Atlantic alliance.

Mr Vyshinsky said that there were in Western Germany "upwards of 450,000 men in various essentially military or paramilitary detachments, including tank and artillery battalions covered up under the name of police detachments."

"SABRE RATTLING"

The "strong Western German army" was headed by "old Nazi officers and generals under the protection and with the connivance of the 'ruling military and civilian leaders of the Western Powers'."

Having split Germany, he added, these Powers were now even trying to use Japan for their "aggressive aims" in the Far East.

In all other questions, after aiming from head to foot, they wished to foment their demands.

"They used the atom bomb for years and failed," said Mr Vyshinsky. "Now they are talking about the hydrogen bomb, but I can assure you, you will fail as you failed before."

The "sabre rattling" must be left aside, measures to remove the threat of a new war must be sought, he said.

"However, it is impossible to strengthen peace where we hear all kinds of talk about peace, but, at the same time, in smoke-filled rooms, in military chapels, in war offices, plans are feverishly being prepared to attack the partner with whom you purport to be willing to conduct negotiations," Mr Vyshinsky said.

Mr Vyshinsky said that the British and French representatives at the United Nations were using arguments similar to those of their predecessors in the League of Nations to prevent disarmament.

During the period of the League, Mr Vyshinsky said, Mr Bevin's

down.

Commandos On Mettle



Getting ready for a demonstration of Royal Marine Commando cliff-scaling equipment at the Royal Navy Exhibition in the House Guards Parade, Corporal Kerr chats to Miss Pat Waite, a former Wren as he straps on his crampons. Round his shoulders he carries a length of nylon rope and fastened to his waist is an earth axe, all very necessary for surmounting cliff obstacles.

Austria Getting Restive About Peace Treaty

New York, Oct. 23.

The Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr Karl Gruber, declared here tonight that his country's hopes were based on European unification.

This would overcome, he said, the "wall of barbed wire" and minefields on her eastern frontier.

Dr Gruber was delivering to the Foreign Policy Association an address entitled "Austria—Between East and West."

Along the greater part of the Austrian frontier, he said, "there is a wall of barbed wire which is usually insurmountable for the average person. For hundreds of miles it extends along the frontier and is fortified by minefields in which many people have already been killed."

On the subject of a United European Government, Dr Gruber said that such a government "will not emerge until some uniform rules of financing State expenditures and uniform currency measures have come into being."

"Such a creative action would not only inspire the imagination of the masses, but also would put an end to Communist ideology," he continued.

"The Council of Europe at Strasbourg has not yet attempted vigorous and concerted action for unification. That is one of the reasons why Austria has not yet become a member of the Council."

"We look on the Paris organization of the Marshall Plan as the forum where most of the practical work for Europe can be done for the time being."

U.N. FRUSTRATION

Dr Gruber said Austria was still hoping to be admitted to the United Nations, but was not too sorry that "we have been unable to participate in the work of the United Nations during its long period of frustration."

He suggested that the United Nations should "embrac[e] all governments with territorial powers vested in them without regard to their internal structure."

Mentioning Austria's desire for membership as one of the aims of her foreign policy, Dr Gruber urged that admission should be decided by "automatically applicable rules" instead of "debate case by case in the antagonistic spirit of opposing ideologies."

A small country like ours," Dr Gruber added, "is looking for protection and solidarity. If the United Nations were transformed into such an instrument for the pursuance of peaceful aims and of resistance against lawless aggression, this would represent one of the highest ideals of my country."

SOVIET VETO

Austria, he said, would be prepared, within her means, to resume the necessary obligations of United Nations membership.

The constant use of the Soviet veto, even in "ridiculously unimportant matters," had "prevented the conclusion of an Austrian peace treaty," Dr Gruber said. But the Austrian people demanded an end of the occupation and the exclusion of political inter-

RED GUERILLA ACTIVITY BEHIND UNITED NATIONS LINES IN NORTH KOREA

Tokyo, Oct. 23.

South Korean troops chased through snowy mountains towards Manchuria today with Communist guerrillas stepping up "nuisance raids" behind their lines.

The South Koreans in the first snows of winter were last reported to be only 45 miles from the Manchurian border.

Far behind them, 7,000 Communist guerrillas were reported to have struck at a point about 40 miles north of the 38th Parallel, and 30 miles inland from the east coast.

The guerrillas have been getting bolder in the last week. They have captured Yangyang just above the 38th Parallel and astride the vital supply road up the east coast. Another force, about 2,000 strong, has cut through to the coast about 30 miles south of the port of Wonsan.

But in other parts of the peninsula United Nations troops continued to take thousands of Communist prisoners.

General MacArthur's headquarters announced today that more than 120,000 North Koreans had been captured since the campaign began.

United Nations troops are roping them in so quickly—they captured about 20,000 in the past 24 hours—that headquarters estimated the remnants of the Northern army today at between 21,000 and 31,000.

The nearest South Korean troops to the Manchurian border were today advancing up the Chongchon River, which runs north-east from Sinanju on the west coast. They had passed Huichon, about 55 miles north-east of Sinanju.

ESCAPE ROUTES

The river runs roughly parallel to the border about 60 miles away.

The road and railway which follow it have been one of the Communists' main escape routes, north of Kangrye, about 25 miles from the border.

Another main escape route is north from Hwangnam, on the east coast to Chongjin, 30 miles east of Kangrye.

The British brigade advancing north of Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, attacked 1,000 North Koreans, killing 200 and taking 300 prisoners, a spokesman announced.

British losses were "very very light" though the Communists put up a stiff fight south of Sukchon, in the area where American paratroops have been dropped during the last few days.

About 100 Communists trying to take a stand in the outskirts of Chinnampo, port of Pyongyang, were quickly dispersed by American First Cavalry Division troops.

DIVERSION OF FORCES

The American authorities said that the Red guerrilla attacks now being part of the peninsula might prevent United Nations forces from completing operations for some time.

Big forces would have to be diverted from the front to deal with them, they added.

The attack by 7,000 guerrillas was reported in the triangle formed by the towns of Hwangchon, Kumsong and Kosang, more than 100 miles south-east of Pyongyang.

Confirmation of the attack was not available, but intelligence officers have recently mentioned the presence of thousands of by-passed North Koreans in this area.—Reuter.

REINTHALLER CHARGED

Vienna, Oct. 23.

Anton Reintaller, Minister of Agriculture in the Seys-Inquart Government, which in 1938 carried through the Anschluss—union of Austria with Germany—was tried here today for high treason. He was accused of being among those responsible for the Anschluss, also of being a Nazi before then.

Reintaller was first arrested in the summer of 1945. He was sent to Nuremberg to be a witness in the trials of Hitler's leading henchmen. Released in November 1949, he was re-arrested in July 1949, and has since been held in a Vienna prison.—Reuter.

No Israel Cabinet

Tel-Aviv, Oct. 23.

President Chaim Weizman has asked Dr Pinhas Roshen, Israel Progressive Party leader, to tell him not later than tomorrow night whether he can form a new coalition government.

He was to have given his answer today but asked the President for more time. He told the President last night that he had not yet succeeded in his efforts to build a workable coalition, and thus ended the week-old Cabinet crisis.

Dr Roshen, former Minister of Justice, was given the task of forming a new government after the predominant Labour Cabinet had resigned.—Reuter.

Assembly Sidestepping China Decision

Lake Success, Oct. 23.

A move to sidestep a clearcut decision on the issue of Chinese representation in the United Nations gained ground today in the General Assembly.

The majority of speakers in the Assembly's ad hoc Political Committee urged caution and further study before any rules are established as a basis for the decision on whether the Nationalists or Communists should represent China.

The Israeli delegation, reflecting the general feeling that a decision now might boom against other countries where revolutionary change occur, served notice it plans to introduce a formal motion postponing the issue until the 1951 session of the General Assembly.

The Israeli delegate, J. Robinson, said whatever rules are set up, they will be subject to interpretation and will not, therefore, provide a definite solution. He said each government will interpret them in whatever manner favourable to its own foreign policy.

He said: "The free use of judgment by individual states in granting recognition to other states cannot be eliminated."

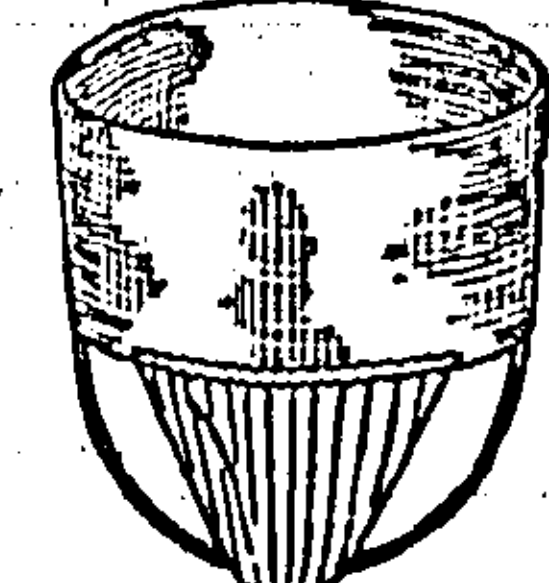
Mr Robinson said the question of recognition of new regimes is so complicated that it must be studied with great care.

He concluded: "Israel has already recognized the Peking regime, despite the fact that our concept of democracy differs."—United Press.

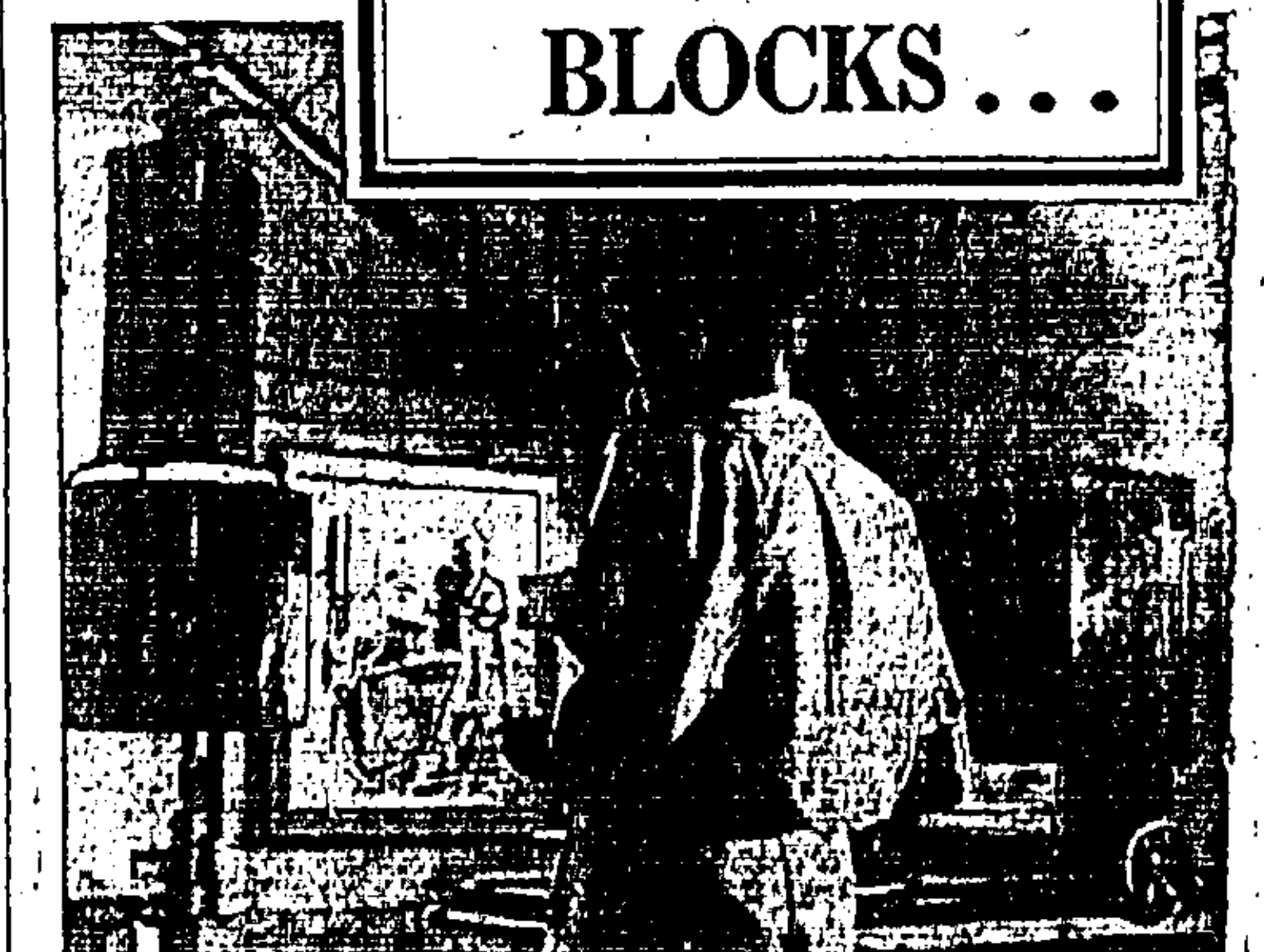
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5. Soft, ample fly front pouch, tailored to fit, makes PAR also ideal for every-day wear.



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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"The first thing we're gonna do is get in condition. I bet you guys let yourselves get soft during the holidays."

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN XI SAVES THE FOLLOW-ON BY TWO RUNS

Perth, Oct. 23.

West Australia, former Sheffield Shield winners, saved the follow-on against the MCC touring side here today by two runs. They were all out for 236 runs, which was 198 runs behind the visitors' declared total of 434 runs for the loss of nine wickets, and the margin for a follow-on under Australian rules is 200 and more.

Scoring four runs without loss in their second innings, the MCC finished the day 202 runs ahead and for this happy position they owed almost everything so far as today's play was concerned to Douglas Wright.

Producing one of the best performances of his career, he took seven wickets for 60 runs and, what is more, he forced a stroke with nearly every one of the 165 balls he sent down. His length could not be faulted, and he made his googly lift and whip across, and varied this with leg and top spinners, which though not turning so much went through fast.

Striking his best form at a time when the MCC were striving to break the opening stand, Wright presented a problem to all batsmen once he had changed ends from an unsuccessful spell of bowling into the wind.

At 55 runs, he broke the first wicket partnership with one of his many googlies. Good as the performance was Wright might have had even better figures.

TOP SCORER DROPPED

Wally Langdon, the top scorer with 60 runs, was dropped by Parkhouse at second slip when seven runs. This was the only really unhappy note of the day's play for the visitors, as Parkhouse had dropped an easy chance on Saturday.

Wright had five of his six victims caught near the wicket, a true indication of the manner in which he caused the batsmen to misjudge spin or flight while he also made at least five touch-and-go leg-before appeals and many times beat the bat and just missed the stumps.

With the rear wheel as it is, it was obviously a day in which the honours went to the visitors, even remembering the innings of Carmody (59) and Langdon (60).

Bader had one good spell of bowling during his 21 overs and helped Wright to bring the back of the innings during a period when five wickets fell for 23 runs.

TWO FINE SLIP CATCHES

Langdon's wicket—a valuable one—fell to Brian Close, the first innings' batting hero, who also made two fine slip catches. The Australian must, in view of the MCC attack, realize that it is more dangerous that they may be led to believe, particularly as, apart from Wright, Bader and Close today, Trevor Bailey showed that he could bowl the fast bouncer.

Now Freddie Brown is faced with a problem as to whether he should declare early tomorrow and try and force a win or whether to give his batsmen more practice. If he declares his bowlers will do extremely well to get rid of the State side a second time in the remaining day on a pitch which remains perfect.—Reuter.

VICTORIA'S TEAM

Melbourne, Oct. 23. Jack Iverson, the freak spin bowler, is included in the Victorian team to meet the MCC tourists here in a four-day match beginning on November 3. Victoria is captained by Lindsay Hassett, who is tipped to captain Australia in the Test series.

17 Horses Well Backed For The Cambridgeshire

London, Oct. 23.

All 17 horses quoted during the Victoria Club call-over on the Cambridgeshire tonight were well backed with Socrates returned at 6 to 1, which was half a point above the odds available before the weekend.

Kelling has been a steady market order for several days, and his price shrank still further tonight when 100 to 9 was the best offer.

Hyperbole, who has been out of favour, came back into big demand and closed at 100 to 8, but Fastnet Rock and Zina were easier to back.

Burnt Brown, Flush Royal, Persimmon II, Avocat and Misty Light were steady at their quoted odds while Stormy Petrel weakened to the eighties and her stable companion, Tribal Song, appeared in the market for the first time.

THE QUOTATIONS

The offers were:
6 to 1 Socrates.
10 to 1 Fastnet Rock.
100 to 9 Kelling.
100 to 8 Hyperbole, and Zina.
100 to 7 Burnt Brown.
18 to 1 Stormy Petrel.
22 to 1 Flush Royal.
22 to 1 Persimmon II.
25 to 1 Valdesco.
35 to 1 Tribal Song, Avocat, Backer and Misty Light.
40 to 1 Coastal Wave, Luciferous and Refund.

Douglas Wright Takes Seven Wickets For 60 Runs

The team is: L. Hassett, N. toured New Zealand with the Harvey, R. Howard, J. Iverson, Australian team, taking 23 wickets for 122 runs. McDonald, K. Meuleman, I. Johnston and D. Ring, H. Numa is twelfth man.

Iverson, who is 35, burst into first-class cricket last year. He has five Test wickets in his team: Harvey, Johnson, Johnston, Ring and Loxton. All toured England in 1948.—Reuter.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD

Brisbane, Oct. 23. Queensland were 154 runs for seven wickets in their first innings at a day in the opening Sheffield Shield match of the season against New South Wales here.

New South Wales declared at 529 runs for nine wickets on Saturday, and at the close of play Queensland had scored 42 runs for the loss of one wicket.

Queensland were all out for 232 runs. Following on, they had scored six runs for no wicket in their second innings by the close of play.—Reuter.

TEST COMMENTATOR ILL

Perth, Oct. 23. Mr Arthur Gillman, former England Test captain, who is in Australia to broadcast the MCC tour for the Australian Broadcasting Commission, has been taken to hospital here for treatment and observation.

Mr Gillman, who is 55, will be unable to go to Adelaide for the State match against South Australia.—Reuter.

Commonwealth Tourists Well On The Way To Their Fourth Victory

Dehra Dun, Oct. 23. At the close of the second day in their three days' match against a Services XI (85 and 21 for two), the Commonwealth touring cricketers (219 and 204 for eight declared) were well on the way to a fourth victory of the present tour.

The Services resumed today at 25 runs for four wickets in reply to the Commonwealth's first innings total, and lost three more wickets in half an hour for only 15 runs.

Ramadhani, the West Indian, claimed two of them and Laker the other. Still needing 30 runs to avert the follow-on, the Services owned a great deal to Linderjelt and Khanna for a courageous display of batting, the former hitting three sixes during a stand of 45 runs, which forced the Commonwealth to bat again.

Linderjelt remained unbeaten with 30 runs to his credit when the last two wickets fell at 85, the last three wickets all falling to George Tribe for five runs in 24 overs.

TWO FOR 11

Ramadhani's two wickets had cost only 11 runs in 11 overs, six of which were maidens, while Laker had figures of four wickets for 32 runs.

Against an accurate off break attack by Gadikare and Sanjana, the Commonwealth were forced to bat with caution in their second innings and half the side were dismissed for 11 runs.

Thereafter, Ken Grievous, with a sound 40 runs in 90 minutes, and Laker, who lashed out to hit 61 runs in 45 minutes, including three sixes and six fours, enabled the Services to declare the innings closed at tea with an all-over lead of 338 runs.

In 60 minutes of laborious batting before, the Services lost two second innings wickets for 21 runs before stumps were drawn.—Reuter.

Badminton League Reminder

Club representatives are reminded to send in their Badminton League Entries for the 1950-1951 season to the Hon. League Secretary, Mr. J. A. Soars, c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. not later than 5 p.m. on Thursday, October 26.

There will be "A", "B" and "C" Divisions in the Men's Doubles, "A" and "B" in the Mixed Doubles and Ladies' Doubles. All entries must be accompanied by \$10 affiliation fee for each Club and \$5 entrance fee for each player.

FULHAM v. EVERTON AT CRAVEN COTTAGE



Black, the Fulham goalkeeper, dives across the goal as Catterick the Everton centre forward (on ground) scores Everton's first goal. Pavitt the Fulham right back fails to stop Catterick scoring. Everton won 5-1.

That's How Art Larsen Did It:

Put Your Left Sock On First And You May Be A Tennis Champion

BY CORNELIUS ROBINSON

Art Larsen, the 1950 American Lawn Tennis Association Champion, isn't the greatest champion on the list, but he probably is the most nervous and the most superstitious.

On the court or off, Larsen is a taut bundle of nerves. He puts on his socks in a special way each day, left foot first. He walks onto the tennis court in a special way, stepping on certain lines and stepping over others.

Before he serves he faces the gallery in back of the court, then wheels abruptly and serves. And he has many other little habits.

He speaks jerkily and leaves many sentences unfinished, although he always is coherent. After a hard match he smokes one cigarette after another, and sometimes drinks several places of beer one after another, a habit he has in common with Pancho Gonzalez. "It was the war—it gave me those habits and it made me nervous, too," he explains. "I was with a machine gun company in Europe, and a lot of my buddies were killed."

"They were killed and I wasn't, and I wondered why not—maybe it was just luck, and so I like to do things just the way I did when I had good luck. I put my left sock on first that day when my buddies were killed. You carry those habits into peace, and into sports."

Larsen is 25 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, 150 pounds, blonde hair and a thin, almost invisible mustache. He was born in Hayward, California, son of a highway patrolman who once was an amateur boxer around San Francisco.

He began to play tennis when he was 11 years old, on public courts near his home. He showed aptitude for the game, and in 1942, when he was 17 years old, he won the Junior Championship of Northern California. Then came war service.

"When I came back, I puttered around a while, and then I showed up for the University of California," he said. "But I would rather play tennis, so I quit school to play in tournaments."

"In 1949 I decided that I would give myself three more years to win the national title; if I didn't win that time I never would, so I would quit tennis."

He won his honours, but didn't get his hero's welcome in his home town of San Leandro. He was too nervous to attend.—United Press.

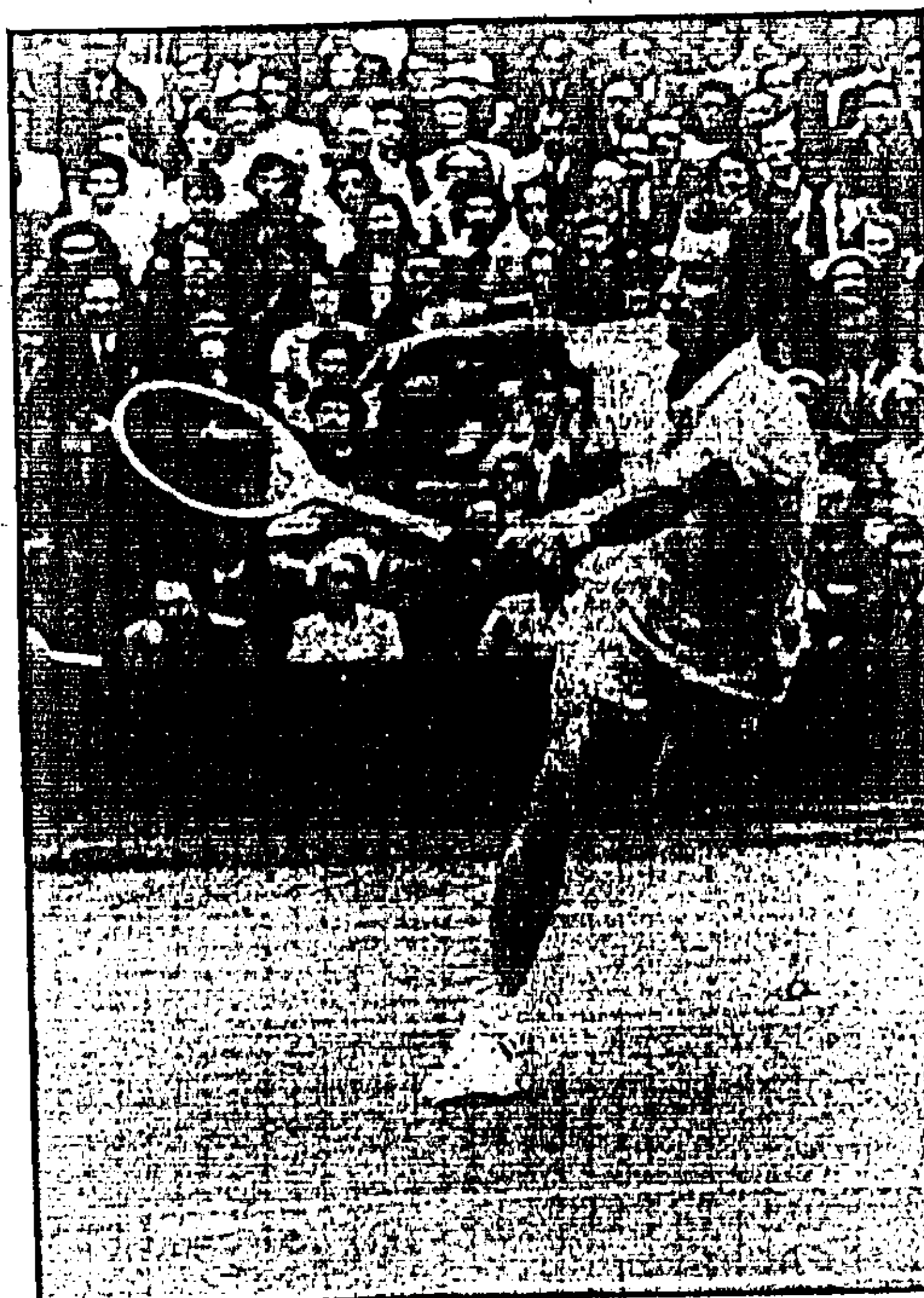
Exhibition Tennis Tomorrow

Commencing at 4.30 p.m. sharp tomorrow at the Hongkong Cricket Club, the tennis team competing Messrs. Tai Wai Pui, K. C. Dao, Edwin Lo, Norman Lo & Donald Lo, selected to play at Hanoi & Hainan during the first week of November will be seen in action against the rest of the Colony.

STAPLEFIELD WINNER

Mr J.D. Clague (9) who returned an excellent score of 65 net, which gave him a total of 42 points, won the Staplefield Competition played over the New Course at Fanning last week-end.

The Competition for next week-end will be Bogey Foot on the New Course.



Art Larsen — He's Superstitious

HONGKONG SOCCER TEAMS SELECTED FOR MATCHES WITH ALL-INDIA

At a meeting of the HKFA Interpart-Sub-Committee at the Association's office yesterday, teams to represent the Colony and Combined Chinese against All-India, due here next week, were picked.

Mr C. Guingam (Chairman) said that the Secretary of the HKFA had received a cable from Rangoon yesterday from the Indian team, saying that immigration permits had not yet reached them. A reply had since been sent, advising the team to apply to the British Consul in Rangoon. The team comprised 29 players and officials.

The following were selected to represent Hongkong against All-India: Yu Yiu-tak; Hau Yung-sang and Ng Kee-cheung; Tang Sum, Tenucci (capt.), and Santos; Ho Ying-fan, Yu Cheuk-yin, Ko Po-keung, Chu Wing-keung and Mok Chun-wah.

Reserves: Campbell, Tong Sheung, Tozer, Brown, Lee Tai-fai, Tee Kam-hung and Kwok Ying-kee. Team Manager: A. L. Gordon. Trainer and Assistant: Fung King-cheung.

Those chosen to represent Combined Chinese were: Yu Yiu-tak (capt); Hau Yung-sang and Tee Kam-hung; Tang

LET THE REFEREE DECIDE ON SUBSTITUTES

Says JOHN MACADAM

How long will the Soccer hierarchy keep on burying its head in the sand over this question of substitutions in League matches?

The FA have fallen in with FIFA ideas on the subject so far as international matches are concerned, but they still refuse to countenance the system in internal games.

Why this should be so is hard to say. The only obvious reasons are that (a) Substitution was not part of the game's regulations at the start, and therefore is regarded with suspicion, and (b) it is open to abuses.

We have seen ourselves on foreign tours how a player making a bad start would be whipped off on pretext of injury, replaced by his opposite number in the reserve side.

That could be stopped by having substitutions made only on the say-so of the referee.

Work it as you please, there should be some such substitution rule as would obviate the Charlton - Arsenal match, in which the Jimmies, Walls of Charlton and Logie of Arsenal, were disabled in a crash.

They both went enthusiastically for a high ball, and both fell prone. Logie, bleeding from the forehead, was carried off, and Walls, with a towel to his head and chin, was led off, faltering.

That was well on in the first half, and it was obvious to most people around our department of the stand that the proper place for both of them was bed—if not in hospital then at least at home.

BACK THEY COME

But no, before time after the recent Walls' reappearance with his head wrapped in a bandage that made him look like an Eastern potentate's bride in deep purdah; and by the lord Harry, Logie wasn't long after him, shaking his head in obvious pain and bewilderment.

And there, before 64,000 spectators, were the two best players in their respective sides, hounding dazedly around when they ought to have been miles away leaving the others to get on with their game in comfort.

We mentioned this matter afterwards to Jimmy Spivey, the Charlton manager, who, like ourselves, had seen Alex Forbes help Logie into the arms of Tom Whitaker, the Arsenal manager, at the final whistle.

Logie obviously didn't know whether he was playing for Arsenal or Chelsea, but none of the football people present would agree that neither he nor Walls should have returned.

They brushed aside our argument that, unscrupulous as the players and trainers would find too many loopholes in a substitution

LEAVE IT TO REF. To that, we say again: Leave it to the referee.

ARMY SOCCER LEAGUE IN FULL SWING

The Army Minor League Zone 2 football is now in full swing and results to date are as follows:

110 LAA Bty RA 6, 40 Div Prov Coy 2; 4 Hussars 9, HQ RA 40 Div 1; 40 Div Battle Sch 3, Command W/Shops 3; 119 LAA Bty RA 5, Command W/Shops 3; 25 Bty RA 3, 19 Field Ambulance 0; 110 LAA Bty RA 3, 10 Inf W/Shops 1; 40 Div Prov Coy 4, 10 Inf W/Shops 1.

It is early yet to forecast the ultimate winners of this league, but so far 110 LAA Bty RA have shown themselves to be a good all-round team, and have a very thrustful forward line.

33 Gen Hospital are a good side but have yet to play their first game in the league. They are expected to offer a strong challenge to 110 LAA Bty.

The 4 Hussars are also a side to be reckoned with. They have given two very sound performances and their game against 33 General Hospital on October 25 should be a good one.

STANDARD WELL UP

In the matches played so far the standard of play has been well up to "company standard" and keen interest has been shown by the teams. A very pleasing thing is the high standard of refereeing shown by the officials, illustrating clearly how much benefit is obtained from the refereeing classes and meetings, which are being held regularly by Capt (QM) Stone.

Matches for Wednesday are as follows: 110 LAA Bty RA v 40 Div Battle School ("A" Pitch, Kick-off 2.30 p.m.); 35 Bty RA v 40 Div Prov Coy ("C" Pitch, Kick-off 2.15 p.m.); 33 Gen Hospital v 4 Hussars ("A" Pitch, Kick-off 4 p.m.).

It is regretted that longer notice for fixtures cannot be given owing to the difficulty in arranging grounds.

All matches are played at Boundary Street.

REFEREE MEETING

A meeting of the Army Football Referees Association will be held at the Nine Dragons Club on Friday at 8.30 p.m. All those who are not on duty are requested to attend.

CRACK OF A PISTOL

Filipino Livens Up The Lions Of Basketball

Manila, Oct. 23.

Three were wounded slightly by bullet splinters in Rial Memorial Stadium during a basketball game last night when a spectator allegedly fired a pistol. The stadium was packed with 12,000 rabid fans watching San Beda play Letran College.

The gun later, a Letran student, was alleged by another student to have fired off the gun when he became disgruntled as the score stood 21-24 in favour of San Beda. The student witness said the shooter apparently fired aimlessly in an effort to stop the game.

The gun carrier claimed, however, that the pistol was off accidentally when he dropped it in the excitement.

The shot caused a commotion but did not stop the game and the San Beda Lions galloped on to 'dethrone' the hitherto unbeaten Letran Knights from the championship of the national college game series 50-51.

The police detained two students in connection with the shooting.—United Press.

University Re-admitted To League

At a meeting of the League Management Committee of the HKFA held at the Association's office yesterday, a letter from the University was read by Mr. S. Young (Chairman). This was with reference to the recent expulsion of the University from the Association due to their failure to register with the Association or to play their fixtures.

The letter expressed regret to the Association and stated that the failure to reply to a letter from the Association had been due to various members of the original Committee leaving the Colony with nobody to fill the vacancies and through negligence of the team captain.

They were permitted to rejoin the Association and enclosed the necessary fees in their letter. The letter expressed keenness in playing in the League, and a promise was given to comply with all rules and regulations with the reorganization of the University Football Club.

After discussion, the meeting decided to give the University one more chance and to make a recommendation to the Football Council to readmit the University to the Association.

In the meantime, the University would be required to play off their fixtures pending the final decision of the Council.

It was pointed out that the future of the University would become men of influence in the Colony and their co-operation in the fostering of football would be very much desired.

The meeting decided to postpone the fixture of the University Victory Shield matches until dates were available.

An application by South China for the postponement of their First Division league fixture against the Police at Boundary Street on Thursday October 26, was granted.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

A meeting of the Special Committee of Seven will be held in the Office of the Hongkong Football Association on Thursday, October 26, at 1.00 p.m. to review the draft Rules and Regulations.

FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Beware Of George When Bearing Gifts

By OSWALD JACOBY

"THAT'S just the first gift," said George. "If you're good boys I'll give you a few more."

George was not a bit abashed by this display of ingratitude. As a matter of fact, he did give them another gift just a couple of weeks later.

West opened the king of clubs, and George made his little pronouncement as he allowed West to hold the opening lead. West continued with a low club (this partner had shuffled enthusiastically with the jack) and George won with the ace. He entered dummy with a trump to ruff a club and got back with another trump to ruff dummy's last club.

Then, with a few well-chosen words George led the king of spades from his own hand allowing West to take the trick. West properly excited, led with a spade, dummy ruffing.

At this point the stage was set for the diamond play. George led a low diamond from the queen and the king. West was able to win with the king but could not make a safe return. If he returned a

DUMB BELLS



YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24

If you are born today, you have a tremendous store of physical energy. You have excellent business sense, and can judge what to do at some critical moment without an instant's hesitation. You are an individualist and will dominate any group in which you appear.

Since you are naturally affectionate, it is likely that an early marriage would be best. You are not one to wear your heart on your sleeve, but once you have given your love, it is for life and your loyalty and steadfastness are insured.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—The budget may need checking. If a good deal needs doing at home, do it now. Don't wait.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Children should receive your attention today. Some musical affair can be rewarding.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Writing is favoured. Mental rather than physical tasks should be done at this time.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—You may be able to give assistance to a stranger who might one day become a friend.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—An idea may prove an excellent one. Put it into immediate production if you want to see results.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—Guard against worry. Do what you can to help in any situation. Plan a friendly evening.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—In bargain hunting, this should be the day to find one. Do your shopping advantageously.

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—Combine business and romance if you wish. Make a receipt for a proposal. A fine day for a wedding, too.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—If driving, be sure you obey all the rules and avoid any possible accident. Be cautious.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—See that the budget balances. Take care of children's allowances, perhaps.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—Friends and business associates can bring considerable happiness. But think before you act.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Your prestige is important. Guard it. Be discreet in your conduct so that there may be no gossip.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

MY favourite animal at the moment, ousting even the great Tarasque of Beaulieu which was slain by St Martha, whose reliquary and tomb are still there, in the church that bears her name—my favourite animal is the duck which held up traffic in the Edgewood-road, was taken to a police station, and there, with considerable aplomb, laid an egg.

If only the BBC had had the enterprise to relay that egg, my cup of joy would be full and flowing over.

The Suet housing plan

PARAGRAPH VI. of Sub-section V. of Section IX. of Charlie Suet's housing plan deals boldly and unconventionally with Materials. Suet would seek powers to divert the little metal haps for trousers from the tailors to the builders. They would be used to make door-knobs, window-catches, and other such things. To do this it would only be necessary to get the Metal Control Board to agree with the Treasurer. Suet's plan would transfer the work of the Metal Purposes Council to the Overall Distributional Clearing Centre at Kingston. Then the Regional Licences Departments could apply early next year to the Ministry of Public-Works for the necessary draft schedules, working through the usual channels—the Board of Allocation, the Permanent Sites Committee, the Town and Country Coordination Committee, the Permanent Board, the Output Board and the Control of Housing Commissioners.

Dr Rhubarb's Mumbojumbolectics

PROFESSOR SNARLSTROM claims that Dr Rhubarb's Mumbojumbolectics are pre-Suyyennean, and therefore out of date. Quoting Ticknold, Womers, Scattergood, Tumpston, Baskerville, and Puchner, the learned Snarlstrom endeavours to prove that Rhubarb's conception of thought as an objective phenomenon is outdated and would lead to the complete abandonment of Skoll's Three Preliminary Postulates in Thought Analysis. We have less than the dust beneath their chariot-wheels for all this empty rhetoric and tumble-down logic, can now get on with our drinking, which is a subjective action of the conscious will, according to Glummi.

(London Express Service)

Check Your Knowledge

- Is rice paper made from rice?
- The mist on what mountain is usually referred to as "the tablecloth"?
- From what did Chianti wine derive its name?
- In what city did the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children originate?
- What is a tachometer?
- Name the first woman to become a member of the United States' Cabinet.

(Answers on Page 8)

POCKET CARTOON

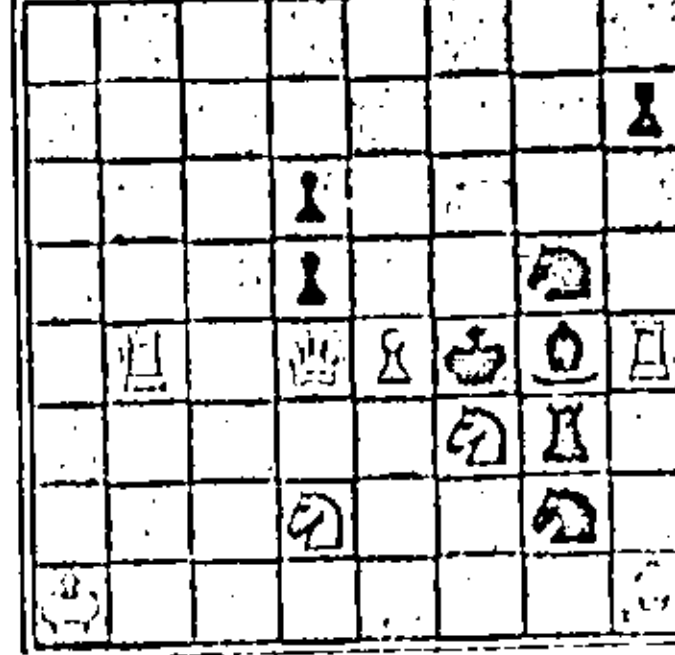


"Surely, in the eyes of UNO, this constitutes direct aggression?"

CHESS PROBLEM

By ARTHUR A. PAUL

Black, 8 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-K5, any; 2. Q, or R mates.

CAT AND DOG

By T. O. HARE

"We often hear of a cat taking a dog in its paws," said a little puzzle in a little addition. He wrote on the blackboard:

CAT
DOG
LIFE

"Each letter," Cipher explained, "stands for one of the digits, 0 to 9. See how quickly you can decide which stands for which. In that clear, everyone?"

"But I immediately put his hand up."

"Yes, Bill?" said Cipher. "There must be two answers at least. Air. Indeed, Bill? May I ask why? You can hardly have considered the matter very carefully."

"Yes, Bill," said Cipher. "I'll give you the answer."

(Solution on Page 8)

Hongkong's Trade In Copper Raises Questions

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Oct. 23.

The question of the export of copper wire from Britain and Hongkong to North China, has been raised in the House of Commons.

Mr John Rodgers asked the President of the Board of Trade to what extent was the copper wire exported from this country, and whether steps would be taken to prevent further such exports, in view of the fact that the wire might be used for military purposes.

Answering, Mr Bottomley said that copper products, including copper wire, were made subject to export licensing in the United Kingdom on September 11.

"There are no shares available showing exports from the United Kingdom to North China separately, but exports of copper wire from the United Kingdom to China as a whole amounted in the first eight months of this year to about 2,300 tons valued at just under £700,000.

Exports of copper wire from Hongkong to North China during the first seven months of this year amounted to 1,300 tons valued at about £250,000."

Canadian Wool Industry In Doldrums

Ottawa, Oct. 23.

A spokesman for the wool industry said today that foreign competition was forcing Canadian mills to close down when they should be maintained at peak production for defence purposes.

The president of the Canadian Woolen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, Mr C. Smith, told the organization's annual meeting that the government should take steps to protect the industry.

"Canada's textile industry would be ready to swing into action on a large scale at a moment's notice as we did in the last war, but the industry, which has been scaled down by low wages and foreign competition to a point where employment has fallen off badly, and plants closed down, could hardly be expected to perform at its best,"—United Press.

W. German Pact With Ceylon

Frankfurt, Oct. 23.

West Germany and Ceylon initiated a trade agreement today. Valid until October 31, 1951, the agreement provides for German exports to the value of \$14,000,000 and imports into Germany to the value of \$22,000,000, the West German Economics Ministry said. Details will be announced as soon as the agreement has been formally approved by both countries.—Reuters.

HONGKONG SHARES

There was steady activity in the Stock market this morning, the turnover being \$499,355,000.

Transactions and noon prices were as follows:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS

HSBC Bank 20 10 1450

Chartered Bank 20 10 1450

INDUSTRIALS

Union 200 60 10 653

CEMENT, ETC.

N. P. Char 12 3000 0 8

LAND, ETC.

HSBC Hotel 0.06 0 500 0 870

HSBC Land 42 1/2 2000 0 11 1/2

UTILITIES

Star Ferry 11 1450 100 0 14 25

C. Light (G) 1350 1150 140 0 13 30

C. Light (N) 920 200 0 9 40

Electric 20 1000 0 23 75

Telephone 11 1/2 100 0 23 75

INDUSTRIALS

Cement 13 1/2 100 0 13 1/2

Stores, ETC.

Dairy (Old) 14 1/2 200 0 14 1/2

Dairy (New) 12 20 200 0 12 20

COTTONS

Ewo 100 0 3 20

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local

morning at the following rates:

Sterling note (per £) 10 1/2

U.S. dollar (per \$) 6 1/2

Indonesian dollar (per 100) 3 1/2

Siamese dollar (per 100) 3 1/2

Philippine dollar (per 100) 3 1/2

Indonesian dollar (per 100) 3 1/2

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CHINA EXPANDING CROPS

San Francisco, Oct. 23.

Peking Radio said tonight that Central-South China had successfully completed its production plans for hemp, tea and other crops for this year.

The output of hemp in this area was now about half the previous figure and the famous tea-growing region of Hunan province had doubled its last year's crops, the Radio said.

"Government encouragement and price policy account for these gains," the Radio explained. It added that local people's Government had called on the peasantry to raise agricultural production and fixed prices at levels which ensured the interests of the growers.

Loans were given to recover shortages of seed and fertilizer.

State trading companies were now signing contracts with peasants and establishing stations for the purchase of crops, the Radio stated.—Reuters.

Israeli-Dutch Trade Pact

Jerusalem, Oct. 23.

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr David Ben Gurion, and the Dutch Minister to Israel, Mr J. Nederbragt, today signed a \$2,000,000 economic agreement between their two countries.

Under the commercial section of the agreement Israel will buy agricultural produce, cattle, raw materials and equipment from the Netherlands.

The Netherlands will buy from Israel citrus products, ready-made clothing and knitted goods.

An air transport agreement provides for reciprocal landing rights between KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and the Israel Royal Air Force. The signing followed two months' negotiations.—Reuters.

Cotton Export Duty Raised

Karachi, Oct. 23.

The Government of Pakistan has raised the export duty on both long and short staple cotton to 180 rupees per bale.

The Ministry of Commerce said "Pakistan has increased its export duty on cotton both short and long staples to 180 rupees per bale. Under the Tariff Act of 1934, the Government had the power to fix this duty at any figure not exceeding 75 rupees per bale. It has been fixed at 60 rupees for all cotton except short staples. In exercise of this authority, the government has notified a new rate at 180 rupees."—United Press.

A Christmas parcel and letter mail by sea to United Kingdom per sea route will be closed as follows:

G.P.O. Hongkong

BRITAIN IN FAVOUR OF GERMAN PARTICIPATION IN DEFENCE OF EUROPE

London, Oct. 23.

Britain is in favour of bringing Western Germany into the defence of Europe, the Foreign Office reaffirmed today. The statement was issued to clear up possible confusion over a week-end speech by Mr Morgan Phillips, General Secretary of the Labour Party, in which he said that the Government had not yet decided on the question of German rearmament.

Franchise For Cape Coloureds

Johannesburg, Oct. 23.

The South African Prime Minister, Dr Daniel Malan, and the Finance Minister, Mr N. C. Havenga, have agreed to hear the views of Cape coloured people on a proposal to give them separate parliamentary representation, it was announced today.

A letter from the Premier to Mr G. J. Golding, Chairman of the National Convention of Coloured People, said that he and Mr Havenga were willing to meet a deputation in Pretoria on November 13.

The Premier and Mr Havenga announced on October 13 a decision to remove Cape coloureds—South Africans of mixed race—from the common roll of electors and place them on a separate roll.

Legislation to put this decision into effect is expected to be passed by the Government during the next parliamentary session.

Cape coloured people, with the stipulated property and income qualifications, are at present listed with white voters in Cape Province. They vote with them for white candidates for the House of Assembly, South Africa's Lower House.

As it is a provision of the South African Act that European electors shall sit in either House of Parliament, the coloured population will be represented in the Senate and the Assembly by Europeans.

POLITICAL RIGHTS

As far as possible, the quota per constituency will be the same for European and coloured people. Should the number of seats in the Assembly be increased, the coloured representation will be increased in relation to the European representation.

ROMULO IN RIO

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 23.

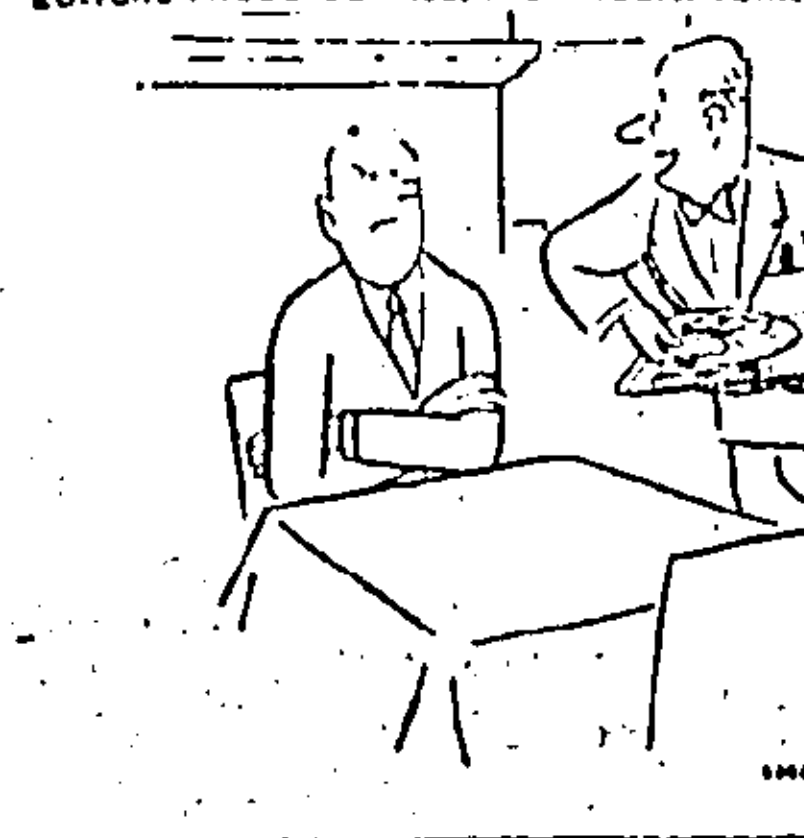
The Philippine Foreign Minister, General Carlos Romulo, former President of the United Nations General Assembly, arrived here today by air to attend the National Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations.

The conference, sponsored by the United Nations representatives in Brazil, was opened yesterday by Dr Oswaldo Aranha, the former Brazilian Foreign Minister who was General Assembly President in 1948.

Dr Aranha said that peace could only be obtained "by the subordination of governments to the will of the people and by the subordination of the United Nations to world opinion."

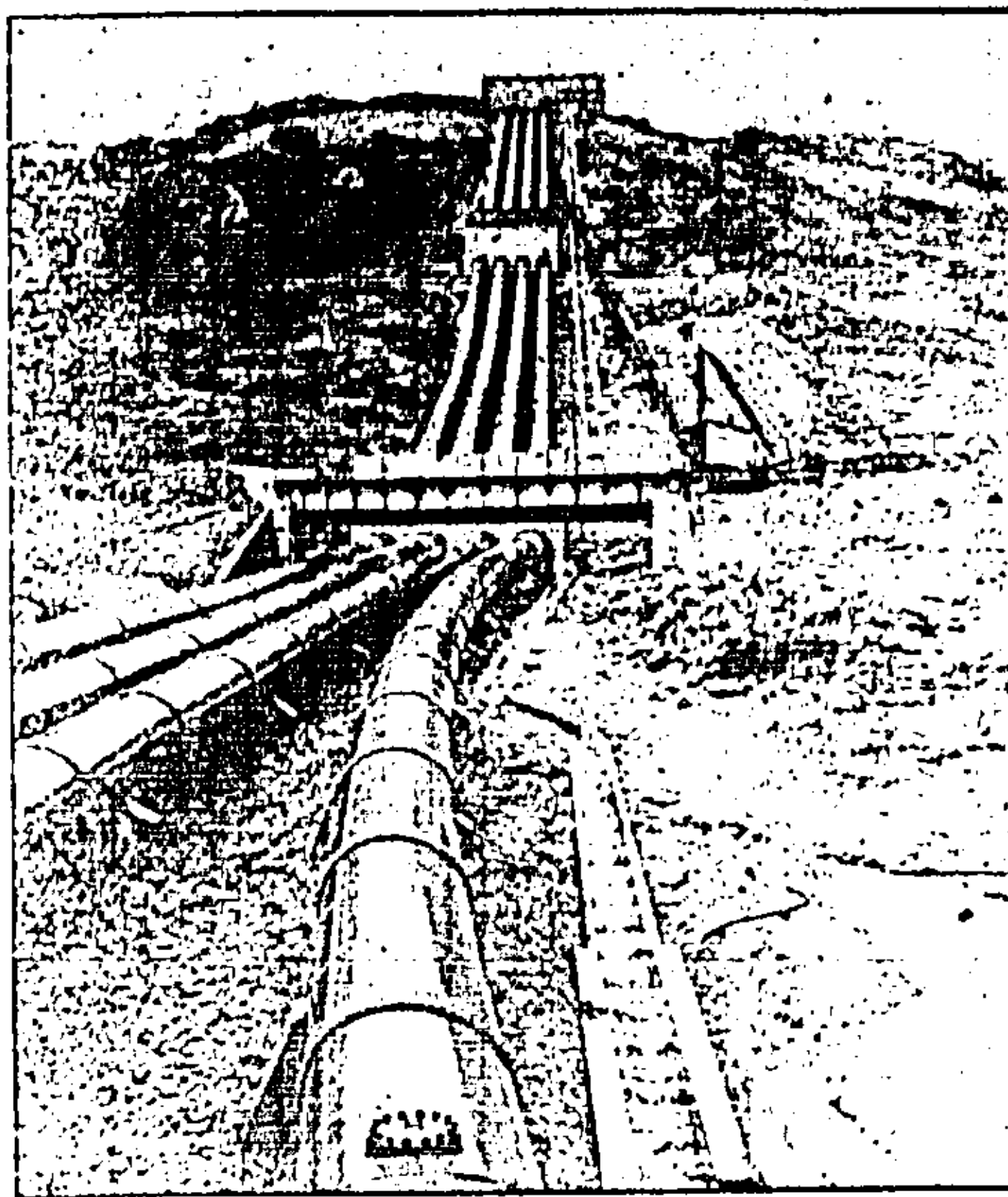
The conference is destined to obtain for the United Nations the co-operation of the nation's social and cultural organizations.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL PRESS SERVICE, INC.—NEW YORK



"I've been to the movies..."

Loch Sloy Scheme



A view from the foot of Ben Vorlich mountain showing the large pipe transporter which joins the tunnel at the top of the mountain. The Loch Sloy hydroelectric scheme has cost over £7,000,000.

MAJOR WAR SAID UNLIKELY

New York, Oct. 23.

The Nobel Prize winner, Dr Ralph Bunche, said tonight that "in spite of obviously ominous conditions in the world there is today reasonable basis for hope that security and lasting peace may be achieved. I do not think there is likely to be a major conflict."

Writing in the unofficial monthly magazine, United Nations World, the Director-General of the United Nations Trusteeship Commission said his optimism was based on the promptness with which the United Nations met aggression in Korea.

He added: "It is unfortunate that the peace organization should have to resort to force. Yet, there is no contradiction between United Nations peace and armed intervention in Korea."

Earlier in the day, in an exclusive interview with the United Press at Toronto, Dr Bunche said the United Nations would be the cornerstone of a

Peace Is Not To Be Passive

London, Oct. 23.

Mr Winston Churchill, in a statement today on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the United Nations, said: "Let us renew our determination to save mankind from war by making it clear to all the world that we will stand in arms with every free and peaceful nation against any that might wish to break the peace."

"Peace, however, is no passive state but calls for qualities of high adventure and endeavour."

"Through the United Nations we might not only prevent war but feed the hungry, heal the sick, restore the ravages of former wars and assist the peoples of Africa and Asia to achieve, by peaceful means, their hopes of a new and better life."—Reuter.

NEHRU'S MESSAGE

New Delhi, Oct. 23.

Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, in a United Nations message, said that "on the fate of the United Nations, which faces a severe crisis today, depends the fate of war and peace and the future of the world."

The message, which was sent to the United Nations Association here, added: "We should try our best to go over the present crisis, and stop this drift to war."

"It is clear," the message said, "that the United Nations will cease to be what the original Charter intended them to be if important nations of the world cannot function through them or if there is a parting of ways between some nations and others."

The message pledged India's support to the United Nations and said: "India is devoted to peace and because of this it is supporting the United Nations and will continue to support it."—Reuter.

BIGGEST FACTOR

He said: "The underprivileged, suppressed and undernourished peoples in those areas are the biggest factor in our hopes for world peace."

The UN plans will start in Korea with the holding of free elections north of the 38th Parallel.

"These elections will not be easy," he said. "We are geared to do the spadework for them immediately. I would not even hazard a guess as to when the elections will be held, but I think they can and must be done."

VIOLATIONS

The magazine published also a tabulation of Russian violations of 11 non-aggression and neutrality pacts plus 15 military alliances since 1920.

The magazine concluded: "All Soviet non-aggression and neutrality pacts are merely temporary manoeuvres. When conditions change in Stalin's favour, he junks the pacts as a matter of routine. A typical Soviet non-aggression pact averages 10 years before a Soviet violation. An average alliance lasted two years."—United Press.

Deadlock Over Lie Unbroken

Lake Success, Oct. 23.

A meeting of the representatives of Britain, France, Nationalist China, the United States and the Soviet Union failed today to break the deadlock over the next Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain), Mr Jean Chauvel (France), Mr T. T. Tsalang (Nationalist China), Mr Warren Austin (United States) and Mr Jacob Malik (Soviet Union) met for over two hours at the offices of the United States delegation to the United Nations.

After the meeting it was stated that they had arranged to meet again on Wednesday to continue their talks.

The meeting was recommended by the Security Council on a Soviet motion after the Council had failed to agree on Saturday on an alternative candidate to Mr Trygve Lie, whose term of office expires in February. The United States and many other delegations are proposing that Mr Lie's term be extended.

The Soviet Union opposes this proposal.—Reuter.

Missing Atomic Scientist Knew Few Secrets

London, Oct. 23.

The "vanished" British atomic scientist, Professor Bruno Pontecorvo, had had "very limited" contacts with secret work for several years past, the Supply Minister, Mr George Strauss, told Parliament today.

But it would be quite impossible to say that Pontecorvo had not been able to gather information while at Harwell, the atomic research station, or in Canada, which might be of value to an enemy, Mr Strauss added.

The Italian-born scientist, he said, had been screened several times in the last few years by British security officers.

Mr Strauss said that he had no information on where Professor Pontecorvo now was. Pontecorvo, with his Swedish-born wife and children, flew from Rome to Finland last month and disappeared.

A Conservative Member had asked if Professor Pontecorvo had the opportunity of acquiring knowledge of atom bomb manufacture likely to be of value to a foreign power.

The Speaker of the House refused to allow an immediate emergency debate on Pontecorvo's disappearance. This was moved by a Conservative, Lord John Hope, as a matter of urgent public importance.

Another Conservative, Mr Henry Strauss, asked if any investigation had been made as to what documents the Professor took out of the country with him.

The Minister of Supply replied: "As far as I am aware, no such investigation took place."

CANNOT BE CERTAIN

Replying to a further question, the Minister said: "It is never possible to be absolutely certain that somebody who had any connection with any Communist or Fascist organisation may not nevertheless be working in a research establishment."

"But we do believe that the screening arrangements are as good as can possibly be devised, unless we go to limits which Parliament would not tolerate."

Another Conservative, Mr Charles Taylor, alleged that

VICE-CONSUL ARRESTED

Paris, Oct. 23.

The Polish Vice-Consul at Toulouse, M. Skrzynia, has been arrested on suspicion of espionage, the French Interior Ministry announced tonight.

The Ministry said that M. Skrzynia was "arrested and locked up on October 21."

His arrest followed "the discovery by the Services of Territorial Surveillance (a branch of the police) of a case of espionage."

"A judicial inquiry has been opened by a military court," it said. "The charge is one of espionage against the external security of the State."

The wife of a member of the Territorial Surveillance Service was also involved in the case, the Ministry added.—Reuter.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

Yes, Bill is right in claiming that the puzzle is faulty. Mr. Gopher's own answer was: D O O = 5 8 7

L I F E = 1 0 2 0

But there is no reason at all why CAT should not be 5 6 7 and DOG 4 5 6.

Bill saw at a glance that there must be at least two answers. He cannot tell without analysis whether there are more.

London Express Service.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. No. It consists of the plith of a small tree which grows in the swampy forests of Formosa.

2. The mist of Table Mountain, Cape Town, South Africa.

3. From Chianti, an Italian mountain range.

4. In New York City.

5. An instrument for measuring the speed of rotation of shafts and machine elements.

6. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's cabinet.

7. The name of the first Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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